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THIRD REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS

ON

THE CUSTOMS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1859.

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THIRD REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

My Lords,

Notwithstanding the severe commercial crisis which marked the close of 1857, and the caution which it induced in all mercantile transactions, trade speedily recovered from its depression, and the transactions of 1858 were on a scale of unusual magnitude. Our exports, it is true, experienced a considerable reduction, especially during the early period of the year, the real value of British and Irish produce exported being 116,600,000*l.* in 1858 against 122,000,000*l.* in 1857,—a result ascribable to the operation of two obvious causes. In the first place, the sufferings and losses consequent upon the monetary derangement of the previous autumn fell more heavily upon several of our best customers than even on ourselves, and greatly impaired their powers of purchase and consumption; and, in the second place, such long credits are given by English merchants, and so large a portion of the trade of the world is carried on by English capital, that every commercial check or convulsion finds foreigners largely indebted to this country; and this "indebtedness" must of course be reduced before mercantile transactions can be resumed on the same footing as before. Hence, all such disastrous crises as that of 1857 are usually followed by a diminution in our exports and a continuance or even an increase of our imports, by which means the balance is speedily redressed. It is satisfactory to observe, as indicative of the degree to which this accessory process has already been carried, that during the last two quarters of 1858 the exports have exceeded their former aggregate amount.

Comparative trade of the year.

Exports.

British and Irish Produce Exported.

	1857.	1858.
	£	£
1st Quarter	28,827,493	23,510,290
2nd „	31,998,888	29,957,514
3rd „	34,820,081	32,842,525
4th „	26,419,645	30,298,582
Total £	122,066,107	116,608,911

Imports.

The restoration of the balance of which we have just spoken has been greatly aided by the importations of foreign produce, which have been unusually large during the entire year. The aggregate comparison is as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
Official values -	136,215,000	138,159,144*

This increase has been shared by nearly every article of moment. The importation of *sugar* (*unrefined*) has reached 9,010,786 cwts. against 8,390,696 cwts. the previous year; that of *coffee*, 60,697,264 lbs. against 58,892,726 lbs.; that of *tea*, 75,432,578 lbs. against 64,493,989 lbs.; *raw cotton*, 9,235,198 cwts. against 8,654,633 cwts.; *wheat*, 4,241,719 qrs. against 3,437,957 qrs.; and *wheat flour*, 3,856,127 cwts. against 2,178,148 cwts.; while *tobacco* shows the enormous increase of 62,217,705 lbs. against 43,747,959 lbs. in 1857. The unusual augmentation in this last article however is in a great measure owing to the closer calling in of the landing accounts at the close of the year, as will appear from a comparison of the imports in the month of December in each year; upwards of 25 millions of lbs. being entered for that month in 1858 against less than 12 millions in 1857. Still, at least 6 millions out of the 19 would appear to be due to an increase in the actual importation.

The only important articles which form an exception to this general law of increase are *flax*, *silk*, *wool*, *wine*, and

* The actual value of our total imports has, however, undergone a reduction of twenty-four millions, owing to the general fall in prices which took place in 1858. The real values of our imports were, in,—

1857 - - - - 187,844,000*l.*
1858 - - - - 163,796,000*l.*

spirits. In *wool* the deficiency is very trifling, the importations reaching 124,000,000 lbs. in 1858 against 127,000,000 in 1857. The deficiency in *flax*, of which the crop has failed in Russia, is considerable, amounting to 582,345 cwts. or 31 per cent. The arrivals of *silk* have been only 6,277,576 lbs. against 12,077,931 lbs. in the previous year, which, however, showed nearly 5 millions in excess of 1856. Almost the whole falling off, moreover, is confined to *raw silk* from China, and may therefore be fairly attributed to the interruption of our usual transactions created by the war, now happily terminated. In *spirits* the deficiency is entirely confined to brandy, of which we have received only 1,064,660 gallons against 2,900,000 in 1857, the production having been small, and the French apparently requiring nearly all of it for their own use. The falling off in the importation of *wines* is the most remarkable; we have received only 5,791,656 gallons against 10,336,845 gallons in 1857, and 9,481,880 gallons in 1856. This diminution is more or less observable in the arrivals from all countries, but principally in those from Spain and Portugal, where the production would appear to have suffered an extraordinary check; our importations thence, which were 7,600,000 gallons in 1857, having fallen to 3,787,020 gallons in last year. The arrivals of *Cape wine* have diminished slightly; but the consumption of that article continues largely to increase, having been 726,000 gallons in 1858 against 456,000 gallons in 1857.

Home consumption.

The consumption of the principal articles subject to duty, shows a considerable improvement over that of 1857, a result traceable to the joint operation of a low price of wheat and of the general and remunerative employment for the working classes which has prevailed during the past year. The consumption of *tea* has increased 12 per cent., that of *sugar* nearly 20 per cent., that of *tobacco* about 4 per cent.

Revenue.

Under these circumstances it is needless to say that the Customs Revenue has been extraordinarily prosperous. The aggregate gross receipt of duties has reached (for the commercial year) the sum of 24,155,852*l.* against 22,956,371*l.* in 1857. Tables D., E., F., G., in the Appendix, show the principal articles from which this in-

crease has been obtained, and the degree—a very slight one—in which it is attributable to the change in the rates of duty which came into operation in April 1857. It will be seen that of the entire increase of 1,200,000*l.*, more than *three-fourths* or 825,000*l.* is due to sugar alone, the average price of which was 25 per cent. lower in last year than in the year before.

Fluctuations of trade at the several ports.

The fluctuations in the Trade and in the Customs receipts at the several ports in the United Kingdom are shown in a tabulated form in the Appendix (Table C.) Sixty-five ports give an increase, and sixty-one a diminution, of revenue. London and the ports on the Clyde alone account for more than the entire aggregate increase, —the improvement in London amounting to 866,000*l.*, and that in Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow jointly to 267,800*l.*; while Ireland has recovered from the depression of last year, and shows an increase in nearly all her ports, exceeding in the aggregate 110,000*l.* The trade of Liverpool offers one or two peculiarities which deserve attention. In the first place, as will be seen from the following Table, that port, while nearly rivalling London in the value of her import trade, and far surpassing her in the amount of her exports, contributes not one-third as much to the revenue; compared with the entire United Kingdom, her imports are 32 per cent. on the whole, and her exports 40 per cent., while the duties received do not reach 16 per cent. :—

Liverpool trade.

TABLE I.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Amount of Customs Duties received, together with the computed Real Value of the Import and Export Trade at London, Liverpool, and at the other Ports collectively; specifying also the Proportion per Cent. which those Duties and Values respectively bear to the aggregate Amount of Revenue collected, and the total Value of the Imports and Exports of the United Kingdom; for the Year 1857.

—	Value of Imports.	Per cent.	Value of Exports.	Per cent.	Amount of Duties received.	Per cent.
	£		£		£	
Port of London -	77,595,390	$41\frac{3}{10}$	42,824,879	$29\frac{3}{10}$	11,465,988	50
„ Liverpool -	60,624,961	$32\frac{2}{10}$	58,692,448	$40\frac{1}{10}$	3,621,409	$15\frac{8}{10}$
Other Ports - -	49,624,090	$26\frac{4}{10}$	44,656,974	$30\frac{5}{10}$	7,868,974	$34\frac{2}{10}$
United Kingdom -	187,844,441	100	146,174,301	100	22,956,371	100

The fact is that the great mass of the direct importations into Liverpool consists of free and low-duty goods. In the year ending 1st November 1858, out of 4,290 vessels reported inwards, 2,230 were laden with corn, cotton, and other free goods, 1,346 with general cargoes, and 258 only with tea, sugar, or tobacco. This peculiarity would appear to be on the increase. Much of the tea which pays duty in Liverpool is now removed thither from London. The direct imports of that article, which were 16,443,750 lbs. in 1853, had fallen to 5,322,406 lbs. in 1858.

Surrender of tobacco warehouses.

We have to state that the arrangements, which were in course of execution at the date of our last report, for relieving the Crown of the responsibilities of warehouse-keeper of tobacco, have already been carried into effect at the fourteen following ports, out of a total of twenty-one :—

Aberdeen.	Leith.
Belfast.	Limerick.
Bristol.	Liverpool.
Dublin.	London.
Galway.	Newcastle.
Glasgow.	Wexford.
Lancaster.	Whitehaven.

Foreign goods bearing British names and brands.

Report, p. 21.

General Order $\frac{72}{1853}$

The practice, to which we called your Lordships' attention last year, as prevalent among many British manufacturers of watches, and other articles—of employing foreign artizans abroad to fabricate the goods and to stamp British names and brands upon them, and then applying for their admission under the Treasury sanction —appears to be still on the increase, the cases recorded in London having risen from 195 in 1857, to 209 in 1858, and in the outports from 150 to 195.

Cape wines

The increase in the consumption of colonial wines, while that of all others is falling off, was one of the topics to which we directed your Lordships' attention in our last annual report. This positive and relative increase is even more observable in the returns for 1858, and the considerations suggested by it have been specially brought

before us on more than one occasion. The comparison is shown in the following table:—

——	Total Quantity entered for Consumption.	Produce of Spain, Portugal, and Madeira.	Produce of Colonies.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1855 - - -	6,669,794	5,074,239	263,188
1856 - - -	7,365,874	5,533,393	355,075
1857 - - -	7,042,042	5,117,355	457,891
1858 - - -	6,697,146	4,611,844	729,252

The consumption of colonial wines (almost wholly from the Cape) had reached its highest point in 1827, when it amounted to 698,434 gallons. From that date it sank steadily and gradually till 1855, when it was, as we have seen, 263,188. In the course of the last three years it has nearly trebled, and in 1858 exceeded that of any former year. This remarkable augmentation is due to three causes. In the first place, the quality has greatly improved. Both importers and producers have gone to considerable expense in vatting and cleansing the wine, in order to deprive it of that earthy flavour which has hitherto militated so strongly against its popularity, and to render it a really sound, wholesome, and not unpleasant beverage. In the second place, the failure of the wine crops on the continent, especially in Spain and Portugal, has so greatly enhanced the cost of wines the produce of those countries, as almost to place them out of the reach of the lower class of consumers. Since 1850 the minimum shipping prices of Ports have more than doubled, and those of Sherries have increased upwards of 50 per cent. Thirdly, the advantage of the lower duty on Cape wines—2*s*. 10½*d*. against 5*s*. 9¼*d*. a gallon—materially aids their consumption; the price in bond of the best colonial (white) wine being nearly the same as that of the low foreign article, with which it comes into competition. At the same time it would appear that the increasing favour shown to Cape wine is traceable less to the lower duty than to its improved quality; since it enjoyed equally the first-named advantage between 1827 and 1855, during which period the use of it was steadily declining.

No contraband transactions have occurred during the year of sufficient extent or peculiarity to call for notice. Smuggling.

The number of instances in which goods have been detained in consequence of undervaluation and ordered to be sold, in London, has been 41 in 1858, against 60 last year and 80 the year before. In addition to these the Board has sanctioned the amendment of valuations in 200 cases, and the local officers have permitted similar amendments in 198 instances in London, and in 436 at the principal outports. Undervaluations.

The following table shows the occupation of the Landing officers in London during the last two years :— Waterside and Water Guard work.

TABLE IV.

SUMMARY.

	1858.	1857.	1858.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Landing - - - - - - - - Packages.	Packages. 8,929,829	Packages. 9,514,966	Packages. —	Packages. 585,137
Gauging - - Importation - - 630,595; Exportation - - 134,753; Operations in warehouse. 361,646	1,126,994	1,209,860	—	82,866
Baggage - - - - - - - - -	96,906	93,387	3,519	—
Timber - - Colonial - - - 3,911,024; Foreign - - - 8,658,917	12,569,941	13,245,989	—	676,048
Reweighing - - - - - - - - -	796,538	606,028	190,510	—
Repacking - - For stores - - 16,030; „ merchandise - 28,835	44,865	30,185	14,680	—
Searchers - - Goods shipped - 818,246; Examined by searcher 102,963; Re-examined by Landing surveyor. 2,924	924,133	3,306,948	—	2,382,815
	24,489,206	28,007,363	208,709	3,726,866

1857 - -	28,007,363
1858 - -	24,489,206
Decrease -	3,518,157

The following comparison will give some idea of the work performed by the officers of the Water-Guard department during the last two years ; and, while on this subject, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the conduct of the inferior officers of this branch of the service has with few

exceptions been most exemplary. Out of a total staff of 750 men, who are exposed to considerable temptation and much hardship, only 30 have been charged with misconduct during 1858, or 13 fewer than in 1857, and of these only *four* were accused of drunkenness and none of fraud or criminal neglect. We consider that this eminently gratifying result is mainly to be attributed to the zealous and skilful supervision exercised over this department by the Inspector-General, Mr. Harding.

TABLE V.

Examined.		1857.	1858.
INWARDS.			
Living Animals	No.	223,328	240,511
Packages	No.	6,013,916	6,994,229
Goods delivered by weight	Tons.	357,005	520,969
Goods delivered by number	No.	6,159,175	7,808,397
Do. by measure	Quarters.	2,711,161	3,321,341
Fruit	Bushels.	41,417	16,147
Baggage	Packages, No.	95,781	110,769
OUTWARDS.			
Corn by measure	Quarters.	6,844	98,329
Wood Goods	No.	49,990	748,314
Packages	No.	544,716	2,941,584
Bonded Stores on Board	Packages, No.	47,793	93,437

Transfer of Searchers' functions.

It will be observed on a comparison of Tables IV. and V. that a marked diminution in the outward business of the landing department has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in that of the water-guard:—this is in consequence of a transference from one branch of the service to the other of the duty of examining and certifying to the shipment of drawback and bonded goods—an arrangement which was carried into effect at the commencement of last year, and has been attended with complete success. The Board saw reason to fear that the system of examination which had hitherto prevailed in the case of articles shipped from bonded warehouses, as well as in that of goods entitled to drawback, afforded only a very imperfect proof of the actual exportation of the goods, and therefore exposed the revenue to considerable risk; but by adopting and enforcing a series of regulations, more particularly specified in the Appendix, and by assigning to the Water-Guard those examining and certifying functions hitherto performed by the Searchers, whose

Appendix B.

hours of attendance were so much shorter, and whose facilities of ready and immediate access to all export ships were so much fewer, the Board have been enabled to obtain far greater security to the revenue, and at the same time to afford much additional accommodation to the merchants. The Tide-Surveyor's certificate, *from his own knowledge*, that the goods are actually on board, is now an essential preliminary to the payment of drawback as well as to the release of the exporter from his responsibilities. The public and the Crown have equal reason to be satisfied with the new arrangement.

Increase of establishments consequent on extension of trade.

The unrivalled elasticity and rapid expansion of the commerce of the country furnish grounds for the warmest congratulations mingled with some national pride; but, while rejoicing year after year in these indications of enduring and increasing prosperity, we must neither forget nor grudge that additional labour and expense which this very prosperity unavoidably entails upon the revenue departments, and upon this department in particular. Nearly every commercial transaction has to be supervised and taken cognizance of by the officers of Customs; every item of every cargo discharged or dispatched has to be examined and recorded by them with greater or less particularity; every operation carried on in the vast and numerous bonded warehouses scattered up and down the country is vigilantly watched and scrupulously noted, if not actually performed by them; and every fresh wharf privileged, as well as every fresh warehouse approved, involves either the appointment of new superintending officers or an increase of labour to existing ones; while the clerical work performed in the central offices, to which are intrusted the preparation and examination of the accounts of the country, whether monetary or statistical, must obviously increase *pari passu* with the transactions to be recorded and the receipts and payments to be controlled.

It is, therefore, no matter for surprise or for regret that we should during the last year have felt ourselves under the necessity of obtaining the sanction of your Lordships to a considerable addition to our staff in nearly every branch of the London establishment as well as in several of the more important and enterprising of the outports; and it is a matter for congratulation that we have been able so far to balance this increase by savings effected

elsewhere, that the entire net increase to the aggregate salaries of the Customs department throughout the kingdom has been only 4,280*l.*, or barely more than a *half per cent.*, while the revenue, notwithstanding some trifling reduction of duties, has risen during the same period at least *five per cent.*

Appendix B.

Since 1854, when the last extensive revision of the several London departments of the Customs service took place, the trade of the port and the consequent labour of our officers have increased at a most rapid rate, and continue daily to increase. Not only has the aggregate tonnage inwards and outwards increased from 18,489,470 tons in 1855 to 22,309,981 tons in 1858 in spite of the check given to trade during the early part of last year; but notwithstanding the new docks and wharves that have been springing up for many years past, there is still felt a continuous and severe pressure for further accommodation, and great efforts are being made to meet this additional demand. On the north side of the river the St. Katherine's Dock Company are erecting a new warehouse on what was their brandy quay. The London Dock Company have just opened an extensive basin and a new entrance at the eastern end of their docks, and are building alongside of it two large warehouses and a spacious export shed. The Victoria Dock Company have built an extensive tobacco warehouse in the docks which is now quite full, and have commenced another of the same size for general bonding purposes. Besides this, they have just completed a spacious and lofty warehouse of eight floors adjoining the Blackwall railway, for the purpose of receiving teas and sugars in bond, and they are about to fit up several large arches under the railway for the deposit of wines and spirits.

Appendix L.

On the south side of the river building is going on at an equal rate. At the West Kent Wharf, formerly possessing the privileges of a granary, and above London Bridge, a new warehouse of considerable dimensions has just been constructed, for which the proprietors intend to apply for more extensive bonding privileges; and another warehouse has also been added at New Hibernia Wharf.

Below London Bridge similar activity is observable. A large warehouse designed for the reception of bonded goods is about to be built on very eligible and extensive premises adjoining Fenning's Wharf; and five other wharves in the same quarter are also about largely to

increase their warehousing accommodation. Lastly, the Surrey Canal Dock Company have not only made a new and enlarged entrance, but, in addition to a large bonding yard and timber pond covering eighteen acres, lately opened, they are constructing a new dock which is to occupy sixteen acres.

Water-Guard.

The additional business which has devolved upon the Water-Guard officers in consequence of the increase in the trade of the Port, the licensing of new wharves, the opening of the comparatively distant Victoria Docks, and certain special arrangements already adverted to, has been very great. Between 1854 and 1857 the tonnage inwards from foreign parts increased 166,284 tons, and that outwards 220,214; the passengers' baggage examined on board by Tide-Surveyors, shows an increase of 21,498 packages, while the number of free and low-duty goods passed by them has risen from 4,920,561 packages to 6,013,916, besides a corresponding augmentation in those delivered by weight and measure. During the same period fourteen additional wharves had been approved, with privileges of varying extent. Under these circumstances we think your Lordships will be of opinion that the increase recommended, of *two* Inspectors of the river, *four* Tide-Surveyors, and *twelve* Watermen, was as small as could be adopted, and that the consequent additional expense of 3,000*l.* was moderate in the extreme.

Landing department.

The increased number of stations approved for the shipment and discharge of goods, as well as the great distance at which these are often situated from each other, even more than the expanding business of the Port, has caused at times very severe pressure upon the Water-side and Warehousing branch of the service, and Lockers have been called in to aid the Landing waiters to a greater extent and more habitually than is perhaps desirable. These men were of course withdrawn from their own special duty, and had to be replaced by established Weighers. This demand for aid on the lower branches of the department is unavoidable to a certain extent, as the amount of business to be transacted varies enormously from week to week and even from day to day. A change of wind keeps vessels long out of port or brings them in suddenly and in overwhelming numbers. The necessities or the caprices of the home consumption of warehoused

goods cause the deliveries out of bond to fluctuate largely, and often at short notice. We therefore were unwilling to recommend a permanent augmentation in the more higly paid officials in the landing department, but have contented ourselves for the present with requesting that 15 additional Lockers might be placed on the establishment—the smallest number which could by any contrivance be made to meet the requirements of the public service. This request, as well as one for the addition of three clerks to the Jerquer's office, the work of which had enormously increased, your Lordships were pleased to comply with.

Offices of Examiner and of Inspector-General of imports and exports.

The greatly improved form in which the Statistical Tables, compiled by this Department and issued by the Board of Trade, have of late years been presented to the public, has attracted general notice and approval. Among the amendments introduced we may specify the return of bullion imported and exported, that showing the monthly commerce with particular countries, and above all that which gives the real value of our imports. The additional information thus furnished has of course necessitated a corresponding extension of the original records from which the returns are constructed, and has added greatly to the clerical labour imposed on the office of the Examiner as well as on that of the Inspector-General of imports and exports; since the former—in addition to the functions, which every year become more onerous and extensive, of examining the entries for goods imported and exercising an efficient check on the duties brought to account—has to undertake much of the primary work of preparing the accounts for the Inspector-General. The staff of clerks in both offices had for some time been found quite inadequate to dispatch the duties assigned to them within the ordinary hours of business, and a large cost for overtime attendance had in consequence been incurred; amounting in 1858 to 3,612*l.* in one branch, and to 1,264*l.* in the other. It was advisable, therefore, we felt, both to redistribute the work between the two offices, and to add to their aggregate strength; and this your Lordships have permitted us to effect by reducing 18 clerks in one office, and adding 40 to the other. We are happy to be able to state that, notwithstanding a new and amended classification by which the salaries and prospects of most of the clerks will be improved, scarcely any additional expense will have been incurred, if, as we hope and believe, three-fourths of the

sum hitherto paid for attendance beyond official hours will in future be retrenched.

The business of the Tea and East India Department has also increased so rapidly of late years, that a revision and augmentation of the staff of clerks employed therein had become absolutely necessary. From documents inserted in the Appendix, it appears that London has been gradually year by year absorbing a larger proportion of the tea imported into the United Kingdom. In 1857, 84 per cent. of the whole quantity came to that port, though only 38 millions out of 69 millions of lbs., or 54½ per cent., paid duty there. Since 1853, the number of duty-paid warrants passing through the London office had increased 13 per cent.; the quantity of tea removed under bond had increased 62 per cent.; and the number of letters of advice consequent on such removals had increased 95 per cent. Under these circumstances it was impossible to resist the plea for a revision of the establishment; and your Lordships authorized an addition of 16 clerks, at an increased nominal expense of something beyond 2,000*l.* per annum; nearly half of which, however, will be met by diminution in the number of extra clerks employed, and in the sums heretofore paid for overtime attendance.

Tea office.

Appendix Q. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

In the Office of Comptroller of Accounts of the Legal Quays, an addition of 18 clerks has been found necessary, at an apparent increased cost of 2,870*l.*, but in reality of little more than one-fourth of that sum,—the expense incurred in extra clerks and overtime attendance, indispensable to prevent the business of the department from falling into arrear, having been for many months extremely heavy. This will now, to a great extent, be dispensed with. The increase in the work of this office is principally owing to the extension to several up-town warehouses and vaults of the privilege of stowing and vatting wines and spirits, and to the opening of the Victoria Docks and the approval of a tobacco warehouse there. During the years 1856 and 1857, the number of cases and casks deposited in the up-town bonding warehouses was 52,500, or not 14,000 per half-year; while the quantity stored in the first six months of 1858 reached 19,500. The packages warehoused at the Victoria Docks in 1856 and 1857 averaged 281,700 a half-year; in the half-year ending June 1858 they had increased to 415,148, while the

Legal quays.

number of documents passing through the office which controls the accounts for both sets of warehouses had risen from 84,481 in 1855 to 119,267 in 1857, and to 138,229 in 1858.

London Docks.

The business at the London Docks also, especially in the storing of sugar, and in the several operations of blending, racking, and vatting wines and spirits, has increased so rapidly as to render necessary the addition of five clerks to the establishment. By this arrangement, however, scarcely any extra expense will have been incurred, as the maximum increase to the salaries of the office will not exceed 1,290*l.* per annum, whereas the sum paid for extra attendance in the year ending the 30th of September last was 1,215*l.*,—an outlay which we trust will now nearly if not wholly cease.

Similar and equally cogent reasons have obliged us to obtain your Lordships' sanction for the addition of six clerks to the establishment at St. Katherine's Docks, and two to that at the East and West India Docks, at a maximum increased cost of 1,430*l.*

Controller-General's office.

The improved system of accounts, to which we called the attention of your Lordships in our last report, introduced with the view of providing a more efficient check upon the Collectors at the several outports, has now been more than a year in full operation, and has thoroughly answered the purpose for which it was designed. The simplification of the books heretofore kept at the outports, and the daily transmission of accounts and vouchers to the Controller-General in London, while it has materially reduced the amount of clerical labour in other places, and effected a considerable immediate saving of expense and a still larger prospective one, has of course at the same time greatly increased the work and responsibility devolving on the central office. To meet this demand it has been found requisite to strengthen the Controller-General's Department, by the addition of 16 established and three supernumerary clerks. We are by no means satisfied that the establishment even with this increase will be found permanently adequate to the requirements of the service; but we are unwilling to suggest any further augmentation till we shall be able to ascertain whether some relief may not be afforded by a revision and simplification of the numerous books now kept in this and in the Receiver-General's Department. The nominal cost of the office

will be increased in the first instance by about 3,200*l.*; but this is little more than has been actually spent during the past year in such extra aid as was found indispensable to prevent the accumulation of arrears. Even when the possible maximum increase is reached, *viz.* 4,110*l.*, it will be far more than compensated by the extensive savings effected at the outports, the amount of which we cannot yet calculate, but which, we entertain sanguine expectations, will not fall short of, and may probably exceed, 10,000*l.* per annum. Already the abolition of the separate office of Controller, which was a portion and corollary of the new system, though as yet carried out only in 23 of the outports, has resulted in a net saving of expense of more than 5,000*l.*

Separate office of Controller at the outports abolished, and saving effected thereby.

Appendix R.

The following table gives a *résumé* of the several augmentations above mentioned:—

TABLE VI.

Office.	No. of Officers added.	Minimum Increase of Expense.	Maximum Increase of Expense.	No. of Officers reduced.	Minimum Decrease of Expense.	Maximum Decrease of Expense.	Expenditure incurred in 1858.	
							Expense of Extra and Redundant Officers.	Expense for Over-time Attendance.
		£	£		£	£	£	£
Controller-General	19	3,245	4,110	—	—	—	1,380	1,247
Imports and Exports.	—	—	—	18	2,260	2,580	610	3,612
Examiner - -	40	6,690	8,220	—	—	—	312	1,264
Legal Quays - -	18	2,460	2,870	—	—	—	842	1,072
Tea and East India	16	2,205	2,570	—	—	—	858	690
London Docks -	5	1,135	1,290	—	—	—	295	1,183
St. Katherine's Docks.*	6	890	1,030	—	—	—	218	615
East and West India Docks.*	2	350	400	—	—	—	313	234
Jerquer's* - -	3	580	660	—	—	—	—	—
Landing Department.*	15	1,350	1,350	—	—	—	—	—
Water-guard - -	18	2,891	2,911	—	—	—	—	—
	142	21,796	25,411	18	2,260	2,580	4,828	9,917

* The increased establishments for these offices were approved by the Lords of the Treasury during the current year (1859).

—		Number of Officers.	Minimum Expense.	Maximum Expense.
			£	£
Increase of Establishment - - - - - - -		142	21,796	25,411
Decrease „ - - - - - - -		18	2,260	2,580
Gross Increase of Numbers and Expenditure - -		124	19,536	22,831
Expense of the Extra and Redundant Clerks, which will be saved by their having been either discontinued or provided for on the Establishment - - - - - -	£ 4,828	—	14,745	14,745
† Expense of Over-time Attendance, most of which will be saved by the increase to the Establishment, about - - -	9,917			
Net increase of Numbers and Expenditure -		124	4,791	8,086

† It is to be observed that *some* expense must always be incurred for over-time attendance.

Inaccuracies in the statistics of exports.

So much exertion has of late been made and so much expense has been incurred for the sake of procuring ample and accurate statistics of the commerce of the country, that we feel it desirable to direct your Lordships' attention to one source of error which calls loudly for removal. The records of our exports are by no means to be relied upon, either for quantities or values; though, as it is probable that the accounts of one year are not more incorrect than those of another, they may afford a fair enough approximation for the mere purpose of comparison and for estimating the increase or decrease of aggregate amounts.

The inaccuracies signalised arise from various sources. Exports being now wholly free, and the revenue therefore being in no degree concerned in the correctness of the returns, shippers are careless, even to recklessness, in the figures and values which they furnish. A cypher added or omitted is sometimes considered of little consequence; thousands of pounds are entered instead of hundreds, and *vice versâ*. Exporters often endeavour, and not unfrequently with success, to ship their goods without clearance, in order to avoid the knowledge of their transactions which might be obtained through the Bill of Entry Office; and still more frequently they neglect to give proper details for the clearance of their goods, so that the particulars have to be guessed at and are described at random by the parties entering them. In this manner foreign free goods are sometimes entered as British manufactures. Lastly, free goods cleared for shipment by lighters are at once carried to account as shipped; and if "shut out" from the vessel for which they were designed, and subsequently forwarded by another, are cleared and carried to account a second time, and again figure in the list of exports. Occasionally goods have thus been recorded three times over.

In dissecting a file of shipping bills, and comparing them with the cargo book after the vessel had sailed, we have found,—

1. A large quantity of goods cleared, but not actually shipped.

2. A large quantity actually shipped, but never cleared.

3. Several articles cleared twice, first by the exporter, and again by the person supplying them.

With a view of remedying, or at least diminishing, these inaccuracies, we have directed our solicitor to prepare a short Act for the consideration of your Lordships, compelling shippers to correct their entries for goods cleared but not shipped, within three days after the sailing of the vessel from which they were shut out, under a penalty of 20*l.*; and also to add a "declaration" at the foot of the shipping bill, certifying to the correctness of the description therein given of the goods enumerated. These two simple enactments, with a slight addition to the number of officers in our export department, in order to watch over their enforcement, will, we hope, go far to correct our statistical returns. But a considerable apparent reduction in the aggregate exports from the United Kingdom will probably be the result.

Medical Inspector's report.

The report of our Medical Inspector, which we annex, gives a most favourable account of the health of the departments under his charge, both in relation to previous years and in comparison with other bodies of men. The number of cases from the Water-side and Water-guard services admitted to medical treatment was 1,118 in 1857, but only 941 in 1858. The daily average of sick was only 20·69 in the Water-Guard, and 7·86 in the Landing department, against 23·1 and 8·6 respectively in the previous year. The deaths from all causes in the Water-Guard, which were 1·3 per cent. on an average of the previous eleven years, and 0·7 per cent. in 1857, had fallen to 0·49 in the last year. The mortality in the Water-side department had slightly increased.

The very small amount of sickness and the low rate of mortality observable among our Tide-waiters and Watermen are the more satisfactory and remarkable on two accounts. In the first place, the number of deaths among the whole population, as shown by the Report of the Registrar-General, was last year greatly above the average; and in the second place, the extreme heat of the weather during part of the summer, and the very offensive state of the river and docks, on or about which our officers are constantly stationed, led to a general apprehension of a great increase of sickness among all who were exposed to these deleterious influences. We call especial attention to the now well-ascertained facts—first, that the ordinary degree and kinds of illness were not only in no way enhanced by the influences referred to, but even under-

went a marked diminution; and secondly, that the cases of bowel complaints, which are usually considered specially attributable to offensive miasmata, were even below the average during the period in which the weather was hotter and the Thames more nauseous than on any previous occasion.

We have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' obedient Servants,

Thos F. Fremantle.
S. E. Spring Rice.
F. Goulburn.
Edw. Saurin.
Grenville C. L. Berkeley.
W. R. Greg.

Custom House,
12th March 1859.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

An Account showing the Amount of the Imports into and the Exports from the United Kingdom, stated in Official Value, and also in Real Value so far as the latter is recorded, in each Year from 1848 to 1858 inclusive.

Years.	Official Value.				Real Value.			
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1848 - - -	93,547,134	132,619,154	18,376,886	150,996,040	—	52,849,445	—	—
1849 - - -	105,884,263	164,527,753	25,559,670	190,087,423	—	63,596,025	—	—
1850 - - -	100,469,067	175,437,098	21,874,212	197,311,310	—	71,367,885	—	—
1851 - - -	110,484,997	190,658,314	23,729,616	214,387,930	—	74,448,722	—	—
1852 - - -	109,331,158	196,176,601	23,328,308	219,504,909	—	78,076,854	—	—
1853 - - -	123,099,313	214,327,452	27,733,537	242,060,989	—	98,933,781	—	—
1854 - - -	124,136,018	214,071,848	29,808,044	243,879,892	152,389,053	97,184,726	18,636,366	115,821,092
1855 - - -	117,284,881	226,920,262	31,494,391	258,414,653	143,542,850	95,688,085	21,003,215	116,691,300
1856 - - -	131,937,763	258,505,653	33,423,724	291,929,377	172,544,154	115,826,948	23,393,405	139,220,353
1857 - - -	136,215,849	255,396,713	30,797,698	286,194,411	187,844,441	122,066,107	24,108,194	146,174,301
1858 - - -	138,159,144	271,654,822	33,887,881	305,542,703	163,795,803	116,608,911	22,798,792	139,407,703

The Amounts exhibited for 1858 are subject to correction on the final adjustment of the Accounts for that year.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 4th April 1859.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (B.)

GENERAL SUMMARY showing the Gross Amount of Duty collected by the Customs at London, Liverpool, and the other Ports of England (exclusive of the Isle of Man,) and at the Ports of Scotland and Ireland respectively, in the Years ended 31st December 1857 and 1858, specifying the Increase or Decrease; also the total Number of Officers on the Establishment; the Gross Amount paid on Account of Salaries and Day Pay; and the Total Expense incurred for Extra and Glut Aid in the same Years.

PORTS.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.				ESTABLISHMENT.								CHARGE FOR EXTRA AID.			
	Gross Amount of Duty collected.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Officers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Salaries and Day Pay.		Increase.	Decrease.	Expense incurred for Glut and Extra Aid.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1857.	1858.			1857.	1858.			1857.	1858.			1857.	1858.		
	£	£	£	£					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LONDON - - -	11,465,989	12,332,061	866,072	- -	2,179	2,275	96	- -	304,549	309,725	5,176	- -	13,912	13,839	- -	73
LIVERPOOL - -	3,621,409	3,622,503	1,094	- -	932	930	- -	2	99,981	100,628	647	- -	4,915	3,317	- -	1,598
Other Ports in ENGLAND	3,692,808	3,669,395	- -	23,413	1,645	1,659	14	- -	163,178	163,558	380	- -	14,687	14,029	- -	658
Ports in SCOTLAND -	2,024,093	2,266,440	242,347	- -	532	552	20	- -	55,313	56,739	1,426	- -	4,265	3,087	- -	1,178
Ports in IRELAND -	2,152,072	2,265,453	113,381	- -	434	434	- -	- -	47,208	46,836	- -	372	2,944	3,474	530	- -
TOTAL - -	22,956,371	24,155,852	1,222,894	23,413	5,722	5,850	130	2	670,229	677,486	7,629	372	40,723	37,746	530	3,507
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE - - -	- -	- -	1,199,481	- -	- -	- -	128	- -	- -	- -	7,257	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,977

APPENDIX (C.)

RETURN showing the Gross Amount of Customs Duties collected at the several Ports of the United Kingdom for the Years ended 31st December 1857 and 1858, specifying the Articles upon which any Increase or Decrease has taken place.

ENGLAND.

PORT.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	£			Vessels Inwards. Number. Tonnage. 1857 - - 10,759 - 2,834,107 1858 - - 11,172 - 2,961,309 Increase - 413 - 127,202
							£ Light Dues. 1857 - - 79,807 1858 - - 74,375 Decrease - - 5,432
LONDON -	11,465,989	12,332,061	866,072	-	Tobacco Sugar Tea Corn	Wine Coffee Spirits	£ Pilotage Dues. 1857 - - 45,079 1858 - - 51,036 Increase - 5,957
							Harbour Dues. £ s. d. Ramsgate 1857 - 6,990 0 0 1858 - 7,064 0 0 Increase - - 74 0 0
							Dover - 1857 - 4,330 0 0 1858 - 4,393 0 0 Increase - - 63 0 0
LIVERPOOL -	3,621,409	3,622,502	1,093	- -	Corn Molasses Sugar Tea	Coffee Spirits Tobacco Wine	There has been a large decrease in the consumption of spirits, wine, and tobacco, occasioned, it is believed, by the severity of the commercial pressure at Liverpool and in the manufacturing districts. A change for the better has now taken place. The quantity of sugar refined has greatly increased. No. Tonnage. Vessels Inwards 1857 - 4,497 - 2,396,990 1858 - 4,472 - 2,316,399 Decrease - 25 - 80,591
							£ Light Dues. 1857 - - 81,678 1858 - - 75,986 Decrease - - 5,692
							£ Total Light and Pilotage Dues. 1857 - - 142,642 1858 - - 135,585 Decrease - - 7,057

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Aberystwith	328	372	44	- -	Flour.	—	———
Arundel -	914	1,126	212	- -	Corn.	—	———
Barnstaple -	9,073	9,872	799	- -	Raisins.	—	———
Beaumaris -	1,050	1,699	649	- -	Timber Wheat.	—	———
Berwick -	13,447	11,375	- -	2,072	- - -	Timber, Wine, Spirits.	The trade of the port has not recovered from the effects of the mercantile embarrassments produced by the failure of the Northumberland and Durham Bank.
Bideford -	4,969	4,060	- -	909	Coffee -	Timber, Tea, Spirits, Wine.	———
Boston -	27,975	25,182	- -	2,793	Wine, Corn.	Tea, Tobacco, Spirits, Timber.	The falling off is believed to be of a temporary character only, so far as the general trade is concerned, and the decrease of the revenue from foreign spirits is owing to the increased consumption of British spirits.
Bridgwater	8,581	10,511	1,930	- -	Corn, Timber.	Brandy, Wine.	The decrease on brandy is attributed to the high price of the article, and on wine to local causes, now removed.
Bridport -	2,506	2,325	- -	181	Wine, Timber, Corn.	Brandy -	———
Bristol -	1,211,035	1,295,559	84,524	- -	Rum, Sugar, Timber, Corn, Fruit.	Brandy, Tea, Tobacco, Wine.	There has been an increase during the past year of about 23 per cent. in the number of vessels with cargoes from foreign parts. The sugar refineries have had full employment during the year. Large quantities of tobacco have been procured from London, duty paid.
Cardiff -	16,274	16,647	373	- -	Corn -	Timber, Wine, Spirits, Tea.	———
Cardigan -	126	57	- -	69	- - -	Timber.	———
Carlisle -	32,279	28,535	- -	3,744	Wine -	Tea, Coffee, Spirits, Tobacco.	In consequence of railway facilities many of the merchants now obtain their goods duty paid at the port of importation instead of bonding them at Carlisle.
Caernarvon -	7,483	7,759	276	- -	Rum, Tobacco, Wine.	Brandy, Tea.	———
Chepstow -	5,712	4,497	- -	1,215	- - -	Wine, Spirits.	The decrease is attributed to the depressed state of trade in Chepstow and the neighbourhood.
Chester - -	63,214	64,027	813	- -	Corn, Tobacco.	Timber, Wine, Spirits.	The decreaae on spirits has been caused by the high price of brandy.
Colchester -	16,859	15,491	- -	1,368	Tea.	Spirits -	

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Cowes	4,335	4,494	159	—	Tea.	—	———
Dartmouth	3,786	3,818	32	—	Corn	Tea, Spirits, Tobacco.	———
Deal	2,053	1,804	—	249	—	Tea, Wine.	The decrease on wine is ascribed te the increased consumption of South African wines, which are obtained from London, duty paid.
Dover	13,151	13,396	245	—	—	—	———
Douglas	22,401	24,208	1,807	—	Tea, Spirits.	—	The trade in the Isle of Man has improved generally.
Exeter	101,450	95,001	—	6,449	Corn, Timber.	Wine, Brandy, Tea.	A considerable improvement in the tea trade is expected during 1859.
Falmouth	12,234	10,225	—	2,009	Corn	Spirits, Wine, Tea, Currants, Timber.	The high price of brandy and wine coupled with the removal of one of the merchants to Truro has caused the decreased receipt on those articles.
Faversham	2,027	2,114	87	—	—	—	———
Fleetwood	1,417	2,481	1,064	—	Corn, Timber, Tobacco.	—	———
Folkestone	134,917	136,684	1,767	—	Silk, Fancy Goods.	—	The trade in silk manufactures from France is gradually recovering from the depression experienced in 1857.
Fowey	4,288	6,337	2,049	—	Timber	Wine, Spirits.	Large importations of timber have taken place for the Cornwall railway. The falling off on wines and spirits has been considerable, owing to the high prices.
Gainsboro'	10,415	10,776	361	—	Warehoused Goods.	Timber.	———
Gloucester	69,789	76,285	6,496	—	Corn, Rum, Timber.	Wine, Brandy, Tea.	The increase upon corn amounts to 12,911*l.* The decrease upon wine and brandy, which has been large, is attributed to the dearness of those articles.
Goole	24,074	29,009	4,935	—	Corn, Flour.	—	———
Grimsby	27,852	38,607	10,755	—	Timber, FrenchGoods, Sugar.	—	The import trade with France is gradually increasing. Value of exports from Grimsby in 1857 - £1,287,811 1858 - 1,251,287 Decrease - 36,524
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	———

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Hartlepool	22,508	22,487	- -	21	Timber -	Corn, Butter, Tallow.	Hull timber merchants have now opened establishments at West Hartlepool, and during the last three or four months the trade generally has made great progress. Value of exports from Hartlepool, 1857 - £1,767,160 ,, 1858 - 2,469,213 Increase - 702,053
Harwich -	1,235	533	- -	702	- - -	- - -	The continental steam traffic with Holland has been temporarily discontinued.
Hull -	310,662	282,387	- -	28,275	- - -	Corn, Tobacco.	Large quantities of tobacco have been obtained from London and Liverpool, duty paid. The trade of Hull has not yet recovered from the panic at the latter end of 1857.
Ipswich -	25,699	25,649	- -	50	—	—	———
Jersey - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	———
Lancaster -	19,591	20,741	1,150	- -	Corn, Sugar, Tea, Timber.	Wine, Spirits.	———
Llanelly -	730	1,514	784	- -	Corn -	Timber -	The privilege of warehousing goods under bond was extended to Llanelly in May 1858.
Lowestoft -	8,844	5,547	- -	3,297	Corn -	Timber, Tea, Wine, Spirits.	The decrease on timber which amounts to 3,000*l.* is owing to the diminished importation of timber from Norway for the construction or repairs of railways.
Lyme - -	1,534	1,187	- -	347	- - -	Wine, Spirits.	———
Lynn - -	23,978	19,082	- -	4,896	Corn, Timber.	Wine, Tobacco, Brandy, Tea.	The tobacco manufacturers have for a considerable portion of the year paid their duties in London but have now resumed bonding at Lynn.
Maldon -	332	797	465	- -	Corn, Timber.	—	———
Manchester -	111,590	125,772	14,182	- -	Tobacco, Cocoa, Fruit.	Spirits, Wine, Tea, Coffee, Sugar.	The increase on tobacco amounts to 28,958*l.*, and the decrease on tea to 11,865*l.*
Maryport -	6,902	6,436	- -	466	Corn, Timber.	Tea, Coffee, Tobacco.	The decrease on tobacco is owing to the manufacturer in the neighbourhood having ceased to pay duty at Maryport.
Milford -	2,438	1,242	- -	1,196	- - -	Tea, Timber.	———
Newcastle -	291,784	262,867	- -	28,917	Tobacco, Geneva.	Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Sugar, Wine, Tea, Timber.	The embarrassment and distress caused by the failure of the Northumberland and Durham bank in 1857, continued to affect the trade of Newcastle throughout 1858. A revival of trade during the current year is expected.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
Newhaven	£ 12,803	£ 21,851	£ 9,048	£ -	Silks, Fancy French Goods.	-	The trade of Newhaven is almost entirely carried on with Dieppe.
Newport	15,456	14,365	-	1,091	Corn, Flour, Wine, Currants.	Timber - Brandy.	Two timber vessels were lost on their passage from the Baltic to Newport. A general depression of trade exists in the district.
Padstow	402	193	-	209	-	Timber.	———
Penzance	11,954	12,647	693	-	Corn, Flour, Timber, Fruit, Coffee.	Tea, Sugar, Spirits, Wine.	A considerable increase has taken place in the Foreign import trade during the last year.
Plymouth	266,677	228,372	-	38,305	-	Sugar, Timber.	The business at the sugar refinery was dull during the first six months of the year, but has now greatly improved. Beetroot sugar imported direct from France for the refinery has been found well adapted for the purpose, and duty to the extent of 16,000*l.* has been paid upon it.
Poole	6,679	5,803	-	876	Corn	Brandy, Rum, Tea, Timber, Wine.	———
Portsmouth	77,258	54,526	-	22,732	-	Tobacco	The tobacco manufacturer at Portsmouth has imported and paid duty on his tobacco at Southampton.
Preston	72,082	68,721	-	3,361	Corn	Coffee, Spirits, Tea, Tobacco.	The trade of Preston is now recovering from the depression which has lately existed.
Ramsey	5,104	5,418	314	-	Rum, Coffee, Tobacco, Sugar, Corn.	Brandy, Wine, Tea.	———
Ramsgate	3,088	2,552	-	536	Wine	Timber, Spirits.	The timber merchants have obtained their supplies from London, duty paid.
Rochester	15,323	12,514	-	2,809	Raisins	Timber, Tea, Wine, Brandy.	———
Rye	981	887	-	94	-	Wrecked Goods.	———
St. Ives	3,275	2,623	-	652	Corn, Flour.	Timber.	The value of the exports from St. Ives increased from 32,330*l.* in 1857 to 42,600*l.* in 1858.
Scarborough	5,579	4,355	-	1,224	-	Sugar, Coffee, Tea.	———
Scilly	27	57	30	-	Timber.	—	———
Shields	72,531	65,231	-	7,300	Timber	Tobacco, Spirits, Sugar, Wine, Tea, Coffee.	The decrease is owing to the depressed state of the shipping interest, and the effects of the failure of the Northumberland and Durham Bank in 1857.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Shoreham	13,804	14,084	280	- -	Timber, Corn.	Eggs.	———
Southampton	86,694	112,969	26,275	- -	Tobacco, Butter, French Goods, Spirits, Wine.	- - -	A Portsmouth tobacco manufacturer now imports and pays duty on his tobacco at Southampton. A further augmentation of business is expected on the opening of the new dock, which is nearly completed.
Stockton	86,689	77,674	- -	9,015	Corn - -	Tea, Coffee, Wine, Spirits, Tobacco, Timber.	The trade of these ports has not recovered from the check caused by the mercantile and banking failures in 1857.
Sunderland	104,535	101,159	- -	3,376	Timber -	Tea, Sugar, Wine, Spirits.	
Swansea	9,697	6,556	- -	3,141	Flour -	Tea, Timber.	The decrease has been caused by the effects of the panic, and by a strike of the colliers in the surrounding districts.
Teignmouth	1,262	1,286	24	- -	Wine, Spirits, Timber.	Tea.	———
Truro	18,420	15,429	- -	2,991	Corn, Flour, Fruit, Spirits, Sugar, Tea, Wine.	Tallow.	A spirit merchant removed from Falmouth to Truro at the end of the year 1857. The use of Cape wine, paying a low rate of duty, has diminished the consumption of foreign wine.
Wells	57	37	- -	20	- - -	Timber, Corn. Wrecked Goods.	———
Weymouth	13,165	13,904	739	- -	Butter, Wine, Spirits.	—	The increase which has taken place in the importation of wine and spirits from France is ascribed to the establishment of a steam communication between Weymouth and Cherbourg.
Whitby	9,094	7,958	- -	1,136	Timber -	Sugar, Coffee, Wine, Tea, Rum, Brandy.	The decrease on tea, rum, and brandy has been very large, and is attributed to the depressed state of shipping. The number of vessels belonging to the port is 458, with a tonnage of 74,447 tons.
Whitehaven	73,201	67,473	- -	5,728	- - -	Rum, Sugar.	The coal and iron ore trades in the district are dull. During the past year one of the principal sugar merchants imported and paid duty on his sugar at Liverpool.
Wisbeach	9,668	11,650	1982	- -	Timber, Corn.	—	———
Woodbridge	1,802	1,371	- -	431	- - -	Barley, Timber.	———
Workington	2,395	2,473	78	- -	Sugar -	Timber.	———
Yarmouth	36,743	34,277	- -	2,466	Rum, Corn, Cheese.	Brandy, Geneva, Wine, Tea, Timber.	The high price of brandy has caused the consumption of rum to increase.

SCOTLAND.

Port.	Amount of Duty 1857.	Amount of Duty 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
Aberdeen	£ 91,947	£ 93,261	£ 1,314	£ - -	Tea - -	- - -	The consumption of tea in Aberdeen and the neighbourhood is annually increasing.
Alloa - -	3,510	4,260	750	- -	Corn -	- - -	The quantity of grain imported from Egypt during 1858 was 52,349 quarters, being an increase over the previous year of 21,797 quarters.
Arbroath -	13,322	12,176	- -	1,146	Wine -	Timber, Sugar, Tobacco.	One third of the linen manufactories are closed in consequence of the high price of flax, caused by the failure of the crops in Russia.
Ayr - -	4,930	5,092	162	- -	Warehoused Goods.	Timber.	———
Banff - -	5,081	5,362	281	- -	Timber.	—	———
Borrowstoness.	1,195	721	- -	474	- - -	Timber.	———
Campbeltown	498	247	- -	251	- - -	Corn.	———
Dumfries -	8,278	8,776	498	- -	Tea.	—	———
Dundee - -	58,703	53,158	- -	5,545	General Goods from Hamburgh.	Timber, Sugar, Tea, Spirits, Wine.	A general depression exists in the trade of the port, and the linen manufactories are not in full work, owing to the failure of the flax crop in Russia, and consequent high price of the raw material.
Glasgow -	750,489	801,894	51,405	- -	Tea, Tobacco. Sugar.	- - -	The increase in the consumption of tea, tobacco, and sugar, is owing to the increased population of Glasgow and the neighbourhood.
Grangemouth	28,629	14,657	- -	13,972	- - -	Timber, Corn.	The decrease on timber is attributed to the stagnation of trade and that on corn to the abundance of home-grown corn.
Greenock -	447,777	654,694	206,917	- -	Sugar - -	Timber -	The steady state of the sugar market during 1858 caused the erection of two new sugar refineries, as well as the reopening of very extensive premises which had been closed for some time. The importation of beet-root sugar from France is gradually increasing, the quantity imported last year having amounted to 1851 tons.
Inverness -	8,235	7,994	- -	241	Tea - -	Wheat, Brandy, Wine.	———
Irvine - -	1,407	928	- -	479	- - -	Timber.	———
Kirkcaldy -	9,754	9,693	- -	61	- - -	Corn.	———
Kirkwall -	474	525	51	- -	Timber.	—	The demand for Norway timber is increasing, owing to the extension of agricultural improvements in the Orkney Islands.
Leith - -	486,646	479,621	- -	7,025	- - -	Corn - -	The importation of grain in 1857 was unusually large, and exceeded that of 1858 by 100,000 quarters of barley, and 50,000 quarters of wheat.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Lerwick -	269	484	215	- -	Wrecked Goods.	—	———
Montrose -	23,291	22,718	- -	573	Tea - -	Tobacco -	The decrease on tobacco arises from some of the merchants having paid the duty on their tobacco at the ports of importation.
Perth - -	18,477	18,042	- -	435	Timber, Flour, Rum, Tobacco, Wine.	Brandy, Tea.	———
Peterhead -	3,258	3,265	7	- -	Timber, Corn.	Tea.	———
Port Glasgow	56,139	66,680	10,541	- -	Sugar, Molasses, Rum.	Timber.	———
Stornoway -	141	240	99	- -	Wrecked Timber.	—	———
Stranraer -	170	93	- -	77	—	—	———
Wick - -	1,438	1,813	375	- -	Timber, Tea.	—	———
Wigtown -	32	33	1	- -	Timber.	—	———

IRELAND.

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Ballina -	6,964	8,063	1,099	- -	Tea, Tobacco.	—	———
Belfast -	339,155	383,088	43,933	- -	Tobacco, Tea, Sugar, Wine, Spirits, Corn.	- - -	The increase is attributed to the removal of the depression which existed in commercial matters in 1857.
Coleraine -	7,628	7,855	227	- -	Corn, Tea, Spirits.	Timber, Sugar.	Refined sugars from Bristol and the Clyde have entirely taken the place of raw sugars.
Cork - -	270,873	275,724	4,851	- -	Corn, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco.	- - -	The trade of the port is gradually improving.
Drogheda -	12,899	13,881	982	- -	Corn, Tobacco.	Tea.	———
Dublin -	968,505	1,018,225	49,720	- -	Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Timber.	Wine, Spirits.	The trade of Dublin, which was much depressed in 1857, has now entirely recovered.

IRELAND—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1857.	Amount of Duty. 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
Dundalk	£ 33,679	£ 31,655	£ - -	£ 2,024	Corn	Tobacco, Tea, Spirits.	A tobacco manufacturer in the interior has drawn smaller supplies than usual through Dundalk. The consumption of tea has not decreased, but larger quantities were removed from other ports duty paid.
Galway	24,839	28,048	3,209	- -	Brandy, Sugar, Tobacco, Wine, Corn.	Coffee, Rum, Geneva, Tea, Timber.	The introduction of a line of steamers to North America has given an impetus to business generally at Galway.
Limerick	157,737	172,822	15,085	- -	Corn, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco.	- - -	The increase is ascribed to the improved condition of the agricultural population, and the improvement in trade generally in Limerick.
Londonderry	123,696	118,243	- -	5,453	Corn - -	Tea.	———
Newry	30,582	31,373	791	- -	Corn - Timber.	Wine, Spirits, Sugar, Tobacco.	———
Ross	17,543	17,268	- -	275	Coffee, Brandy, Corn, Timber.	Tobacco, Tea, Sugar, Wine.	The tobacco manufactured at Ross has been considered of an inferior quality, and shopkeepers have obtained their supplies from Cork and other places.
Skibbereen	4,416	4,043	- -	373	Timber -	Tea. Tobacco.	———
Sligo	22,690	22,731	41	- -	Tea, Wine, Rum, Corn, Timber.	Tobacco, Sugar, Brandy.	The consumption of tea and other dutiable goods has increased, but larger supplies of these articles have been obtained, duty paid, from other ports.
Strangford	133	401	267	- -	Timber, Waecked Flour.	—	———
Tralee	14,007	14,377	370	- -	Corn, Flour, Timber, Tea, Wine.	Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco.	A tobacco manufacturer in the neighbourhood has ceased to work.
Waterford	95,825	95,914	89	- -	Tobacco, Timber, Wine, Rum, Corn.	Tea, Sugar.	The decrease on sugar amounts to 3,538*l.*, and is accounted for by the growing preference given to sugars which have been refined either in England or Scotland.
Westport	5,458	5,217	- -	241	Corn -	Timber, Tea, Tobacco.	———
Wexford	15,433	16,517	1,084	- -	Tea, Corn.	—	———

APPENDIX (D.)

A STATEMENT showing the Alterations which have taken place in the Customs Tariff during the Year 1858, and showing also the Authority under which each of these Alterations has been carried into effect.

	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty chargeable at the commencement of the Year 1858.	Rates of Duty substituted in the Year 1858.	Authorities by which the Alterations were made, and dates from which they severally took effect.
		£ s. d.		
Duties Repealed	Platina Wire	10 0 0 per cent. ad valorem (as goods manufactured, unenumerated.)	Free.	Treasury Order.—18th March. (Confirmed by Act 21 Vict. c. 12.)
			£ s. d.	
„ Increased	Spirits, Colonial, imported into Ireland	0 6 4 per proof gallon	0 8 2 per proof gall.	Act 21 Vict. c. 16.—19th April.
„ Repealed	Sulphuric Acid	10 0 0 per cent. ad valorem (as goods manufactured, unenumerated.)	Free.	Treasury Order.—3d June.
	Muriatic Acid	Ditto.	Free.	„ 3d June.
	Sheet iron	Ditto.	Free.	„ 29th July.
	Tin plates, or plates of iron covered with tin	Ditto.	Free.	„ 20th Septembe
	Oxalic Acid	Ditto.	Free.	„ 18th October.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 29th January 1859.

JOHN. A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (E.)

SUGAR DUTIES IN 1858.

RATES of DUTY on SUGAR and MOLASSES, per Cwt.

	Sugar, unrefined.			Sugar, refined, and Sugar Candy.	Molasses.
	Equal to White-clayed.	Not equal to White-clayed.	Not equal to Brown-clayed.		
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1857 (from 6th Apr.) -	16 0	13 10	12 8	18 4	5 0
1858 - - -	16 0	13 10	12 8	18 4	5 0

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, exclusive of the CUSTOMS DUTY.

	Average Price, per Cwt., of Muscovado Sugar, from the London Gazette.			Average Price, per Cwt., of Havannah Sugar (ordinary Yellow), from the London Mercantile Prices current.
	British West Indies.	Mauritius.	British East Indies.	
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1857 - -	36 11	36 0	37 5	38 0
1858 - -	27 6	26 3	26 2	29 7

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 17th February 1859.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (F.)

AN ACCOUNT showing the comparative Receipt in the Years 1857 and 1858 upon those leading Branches of the Customs Revenue which in the former Year were affected by a partial Reduction of the Duties previously imposed to defray the Expenses of the late War.

—	Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Gross Amount of Customs Duty received thereon.	Actual Increase or Diminution of Receipt in the Year 1858, as compared with the Receipt in the Year 1857.		Computed Amount of Gain or Loss arising from			Rates of Duty.
					Variations in the Consumption.		Reduction in the Rates of Duty.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Gain.	Loss.	Loss.	
	Years.	Lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	(Raw Coffee) s. d.
Coffee - - - - -	1857 - - -	34,515,685	456,805	- -	- -	- -	- -	Until 6th April 0 4 per lb.
	1858 - -	35,338,111	442,120	- -	14,685	9,904	- -	From 6th April 0 3 „
							24,589	- - - - 0 3 „
		Cwts.						Average Rate per cwt. paid on sugar of all sorts :— s. d.
Sugar and Molasses -	1857 - - -	7,852,749	5,376,735	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 8 per cwt. } For the Rates charged on the several sorts, see Appendix E.
	1858 - -	9,314,376	6,252,218	875,483	- -	967,742	92,259	13 5 „ }
(3 cwt. of Molasses = 1 cwt. sugar).								
		Lbs.						s. d.
Tea - - - - - -	1857 - - -	69,159,640	5,060,032	- -	- -	- -	- -	Until 6th April 1 9 per lb.
	1858 - -	73,217,483	5,186,171	126,139	- -	287,430	161,291	From 6th April 1 5 „
								- - - - 1 5 „

SUMMARY.

	£
Gain to the Revenue of the Year 1858 from an augmented consumption of the specified Articles, taken collectively - -	1,265,076
Loss from reduction in the Rates of Duty on the same Articles - - - - - - - - - - -	278,139
Balance of Gain to the Customs Revenue of the Year on these branches of Receipt - - - - - -	£ 986,937

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 17th February 1859.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (G.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Receipt of Customs Duties in the United Kingdom in the Year 1858, compared with the Receipt in the preceding Year 1857, and distinguishing the Receipt upon the principal Articles.

——	Years ended 31st December		Increase.	Decrease.
	1857.	1858.		
	£	£	£	£
Butter - - -	110,593	95,489	—	15,104
Cheese - - -	48,200	44,370	—	3,830
Coffee - - -	456,805	442,120	—	14,685
Corn - - -	473,383	586,783	113,400	—
Currants - - -	201,599	302,819	101,220	—
Raisins - - -	92,574	129,411	36,837	—
Silk Manufactures - -	250,995	270,536	19,541	—
Spirits: Rum - -	1,378,424	1,396,267	17,843	—
„ Brandy - -	968,621	830,521	—	138,100
Sugar - - -	5,226,427	6,051,801	825,374	—
„ Molasses - -	150,308	200,417	50,109	—
Tea - - -	5,060,032	5,186,171	126,139	—
Tobacco and Snuff - -	5,253,432	5,454,216	200,784	—
Wine - - -	1,965,361	1,827,087	—	138,274
Wood: Sawn or Split -	354,698	362,571	7,873	—
„ Not Sawn or Split -	221,997	202,499	—	19,498
Other Articles (taken collectively) - - -	742,922	772,774	29,852	—
AGGREGATE RECEIPT	22,956,371	24,155,852	1,199,481	—

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 29th January 1859.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (H.)

A STATEMENT showing the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Customs Revenue of the United Kingdom in each Year from 1848 to 1857, with the Charges of Collection thereon, and the Rate per Cent. of Collection on the Gross Receipt and Net Produce respectively.

YEARS.	Gross Receipt.	Net Produce after deducting Drawbacks, Bounties, Repayments on Over-entries, &c.	Charges of Collection.	Rate per Cent. of Collection.	
				On the Gross Receipt.	On the Net Produce.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1848 -	22,785,942	22,593,977	1,312,709	5 15 3	5 16 2
1849 -	22,483,956	22,268,864	1,301,727	5 15 9	5 16 11
1850 -	22,194,142	22,019,784	1,283,805	5 15 8	5 16 7
1851 -	22,373,662	22,197,075	1,290,756	5 15 4	5 16 4
1852 -	22,312,514	22,137,120	1,268,422	5 13 8	5 14 7
1853 -	22,737,284	22,515,913	1,302,721	5 14 7	5 15 9
Years ended 31st March					
1855 -	22,245,118	21,991,675	1,236,088	5 11 2	5 12 5
1856 -	23,481,818	23,213,797	1,257,248	5 7 1	5 8 4
1857 -	23,959,528	23,488,136	1,107,554	4 12 5	4 14 4
1858 -	23,603,770	23,275,743	843,757	3 11 6	3 12 6

NOTE.—*Charges of Collection.*—Under the head of Charges of Collection, the foregoing Return exhibits, for each Year, the aggregate sum which was shown, under the same designation, in the Accounts of the Customs Income and Expenditure rendered to Parliament for that Year. The rule observed in the separation of Charges of Collection from other expenses paid out of the Revenue has not, however, been uniform throughout the period which this Return embraces. It has varied chiefly in these particulars.—1st, that since 5th April 1854, the Charges of Collection have included the Expenses of the Warehousing Department, which were previously carried to a separate Account as payments for National Objects. 2ndly, that the expenses of the Coast Guard, heretofore borne by the Revenue of Customs, and classed with Charges of Collection, have, since 1st October 1856, been defrayed by the Admiralty; and 3rdly, that the Superannuation Allowances granted to retired Officers of the Customs, which were brought to account among the Charges of Collection until 5th April 1854, have, from that date, ceased to be so treated, and are now separately voted by Parliament.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 18th February 1859.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (I.)

PORT OF LONDON.

A STATEMENT showing the Number of Payments for Duties in Cash and Bank Notes, by Traders' Cheques upon Bankers, and by the Transfer or Customs Note; also, an Average Amount of the daily Receipts by each Mode of Payment; for the Years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858.

DATE.	Total Number of Receipts.	Total Amount of the Year's Receipt.	No. of Payments made in Cash and Bank Notes.	Amount of Duty received in Cash and Bank Notes.	No. of Payments made by Traders' Cheques.	Amount of Duty received by Traders' Cheques.	No. of Payments made by Customs Cheques.	Amount of Duty received by Customs Cheques.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
From the 1st January to 31st December 1855 (being 309 secular days)	149,308	11,737,525 5 2	104,957	4,950,379 17 9	29,421	3,522,484 11 2	14,930	3,264,660 16 3
From the 1st January to 31st December 1856 (being 311 secular days)	163,407	12,330,497 7 4	106,921	3,709,566 10 10	33,337	3,627,737 10 3	23,149	4,993,193 7 3
From the 1st January to 31st December 1857 (being 309 secular days)	158,843	11,495,322 13 4	100,781	3,320,492 8 7	35,317	3,563,966 7 9	22,745	4,610,863 17 0
From the 1st January to 31st December 1858 (being 310 secular days)	159,174	12,350,437 0 6	99,274	3,066,550 12 2	34,217	3,363,285 1 8	25,683	5,620,601 6 8
Daily Average, 1855	483	37,986 0 0	340	16,021 0 0	95	11,400 0 0	*66	14,382 0 0
„ „ 1856	526	39,648 0 0	344	11,928 0 0	107	11,665 0 0	74	16,055 0 0
„ 1857	514	37,210 0 0	326	10,746 0 0	114	11,533 0 0	73	14,922 0 0
„ „ 1858	514	39,840 0 0	320	9,892 0 0	111	10,849 0 0	83	18,131 0 0
Average of each Receipt, 1855				47 2 5	—	120 0 0	—	217 18 2
„ „ 1856				34 13 6	—	109 0 0	—	216 19 4
„ „ 1857				32 19 0	—	101 3 4	—	204 8 2
„ „ 1858				30 18 0	—	97 14 8	—	218 16 10

* *Note.*—The Customs Cheque was first used on the 9th of April 1855, consequently it was in operation only 227 secular days in that year, at which rate the above average is taken.

Receiver General's Office,
January 10, 1859.

TIMY LEE,
Assistant Receiver General.

APPENDIX (K.)

AN ACCOUNT of the computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie registered in the ended 31st December 1858.

Countries from which Imported.	Imported into the United Kingdom.			Countries to which Exported.	Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports	1,446,813	-	1,446,813	Hanse Towns	101,920	556,739	658,659
Hanse Towns	1,490,850	180,130	1,670,980	Holland	13,996	668,025	682,021
Holland	43,014	6,132	49,146	Belgium	198,957	29,212	228,169
Belgium	89,127	556,347	645,474	France	10,530,095	390,552	10,920,647
France	654,001	2,079,204	2,733,205	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	127,067	-	127,067
Portugal	124,365	338,295	462,660	Spain	60,307	-	60,307
Spain	15,819	29,568	45,387	Turkey	653,802	-	653,802
Gibraltar	32,029	64,866	96,895	Egypt	131,286	5,088,850	5,220,136
Malta	31,470	6,700	38,170	British Possessions in South Africa	64,500	2,522	67,022
Turkey	29,012	5,486	34,498	Mauritius	107,323	25,662	132,985
Egypt	1,221,985	1,470	1,223,455	Buenos Ayres	2,515	18,516	21,031
West Coast of Africa	110,679	3,372	114,051	St. Thomas	131,617	72,800	204,417
China	34,926	86,252	121,178	Cuba and Porto Rico	1,579	500	2,079
Australia	9,064,763	1,526	9,066,289	United States	135,382	67,185	202,567
British Columbia	3,668	-	3,668	Brazil	289,404	126,391	415,795
Mexico, South America, and West Indies	3,848,419	2,986,659	6,835,078	Other Countries	17,290	14,882	32,172
United States	4,502,464	309,308	4,811,772				
Other Countries	49,722	44,749	94,471				
Total	22,793,126	6,700,064	29,493,190	Total	12,567,040	7,061,836	19,628,876

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 11th June, 1859.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (L.)

An Account of the Tonnage, distinguishing British from Foreign, entered Inwards and cleared Outwards during each year from 1849 to 1858, both inclusive.

Years.	Entered Inwards.			Cleared Outwards.			Total of Ships entered Inwards and Outwards.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1849 -	4,884,210	2,035,690	6,919,900	4,785,428	2,299,060	7,084,488	14,004,388
1850 -	4,700,199	2,400,277	7,100,476	4,742,345	2,662,243	7,404,588	14,505,064
1851 -	4,938,386	2,933,708	7,872,094	4,882,490	3,225,614	8,108,104	15,980,198
1852 -	4,934,863	2,952,584	7,887,447	5,051,106	3,191,596	8,242,702	16,130,149
1853 -	5,055,343	3,887,763	8,943,106	5,212,980	4,234,124	9,447,104	18,390,210
1854 -	5,374,551	3,786,815	9,161,366	5,370,298	4,137,423	9,507,721	18,669,087
1855 -	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231	18,489,470
1856 -	6,390,715	4,162,419	10,553,134	6,555,056	4,480,859	11,035,915	21,589,049
1857 -	6,853,705	4,621,494	11,475,199	6,840,402	4,863,191	11,703,593	23,178,792
1858 -	6,439,201	4,522,499	10,961,700	6,452,204	4,896,077	11,348,281	22,309,981

24th February, 1859.

W. Wybrow, Collector.

APPENDIX (M.)

Registered Tonnage of the British Empire.

Table 1.

New Vessels Built and Registered during each year from 1849 to 1858, both inclusive.

Year ending 5th January.	United Kingdom.		Channel Islands.		British Plantations.		Total in British Empire.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1849 -	847	122,552	31	3,388	655	101,988	1,533	227,928
1850 -	730	117,953	41	3,313	691	123,864	1,462	245,130
1851 -	689	133,695	36	3,835	714	124,953	1,439	262,483
1852 -	672	149,637	30	2,926	680	141,116	1,382	293,679
1853 -	712	167,491	30	2,933	677	138,880	1,419	309,304
1854 -	798	203,171	32	4,067	723	152,550	1,553	359,788
1855 -	802	196,942	28	4,761	752	188,272	1,582	389,975
1856 -	1,098	323,200	28	3,894	744	164,968	1,870	492,062
1857 -	1,150	244,578	32	3,398	694	175,620	1,876	423,596
1858 -	1,278	250,472	46	5,065	721	167,940	2,045	423,477

24th February, 1859.

W. Wybrow, Collector.

APPENDIX (N.)

Registered Tonnage of the British Empire.

Table 2.

Aggregate Number of Registered Vessels existing on the Registry in each year from 1848 to 1857, both inclusive.

Year ending 31st December.	United Kingdom.		Channel Islands.		British Plantations.		Total in British Empire.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1848 -	24,832	3,344,764	806	56,045	8,034	651,351	33,672	4,052,160	236,069
1849 -	25,071	3,427,140	831	58,818	8,188	658,157	34,090	4,144,115	237,971
1850 -	25,138	3,504,944	846	60,189	8,304	667,829	34,288	4,232,962	239,283
1851 -	25,194	3,601,729	849	60,615	8,201	669,741	34,244	4,332,085	240,928
1852 -	25,228	3,698,004	858	61,274	8,316	665,114	34,402	4,424,392	243,512
1853 -	25,748	3,969,158	860	61,046	8,701	734,218	35,309	4,764,422	253,896
1854 -	25,986	4,184,685	873	64,065	9,101	794,520	35,960	5,043,270	266,491
1855 -	25,115	4,286,908	833	62,426	9,744	901,219	35,692	5,250,553	261,194
1856 -	25,335	4,304,460	842	62,496	9,835	945,480	36,012	5,312,436	267,573
1857 -	26,219	4,491,377	878	67,363	9,991	973,147	37,088	5,531,887	287,353

24th February, 1859.

W. Wybrow, Collector.

APPENDIX (O.)

A STATEMENT showing the Number of Nominations to Junior Situations in the Customs, and the Number of Candidates examined, rejected, or admitted in the Year 1858.

Ports.	Offices.	Number of Nominations.	Total.	Declined.	Rejected for		Resigned, and other Causes.	Total.	Rejected on account of		Total.
					Over Age.	Under Age.			Deficient Education.	Physical Inability.	
London	Clerks	57		—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Supernumerary do.	5		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Extra do.	5		1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
	Landingwaiters	4		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gaugers	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Weighers	27		1	1	—	—	2	2	3	5
	Extra weighers	12		—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3
	Tidewaiters	44		2	1	2	5	10	5	3	8
	Doorkeeper	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Messengers	6		1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Watermen	15		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watchmen	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	180	180	6	5	2	5	18	9	9	18
Liverpool	Clerks	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Weighers	3		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Tidewaiters	9		1	2	—	—	3	1	—	1
	Messengers	2		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Boatmen	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	18	18	1	2	—	—	3	3	—	3

SUMMARY.

Out of the 387 Persons nominated to Situations in the Customs in 1858—

35 were not liable to Examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, having been appointed to Situations to which the Order in Council does not apply.

41 were granted Certificates of Qualification by the Civil Service Commissioners upon Reports from this Department.

54 were rejected on account of the Age, Physical Inability, &c. of the Parties, by the Board, without Examination by the Civil Service Commissioners.

257* remained to be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners.

387

APPENDIX (O.)—*continued.*

Ports.	Offices.	Number of Nominations.	Total.	Declined.	Rejected for		Resigned, and other Causes.	Total.	Rejected on account of		Total.
					Over Age.	Under Age.			Deficient Education.	Physical Inability.	
Dublin	Principal Coast Officer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ports	Clerks	27		—	1	—	—	1	5	3	8
	Extra do.	2		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Landingwaiters	5		1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
	Principal Coast Officers	20		3	1	1	—	5	6	—	6
	Weighers	16		1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
	Tidewaiter	102		6	6	3	4	19	17	2	19
	Boatmen	16		—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Total	188	188	11	9	5	5	30	30	6	36
	Gross Total	—	387	18	16	7	10	51	42	15	57

SUMMARY.

*Out of this Number the following were rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners, viz.:—

On account of "Deficient Education"	42
On account of "Unsatisfactory Character," and other Causes	4
On account of "Physical Inability"	3
	49
Rejected by the Board, as shown above	54
Nominations cancelled after the Parties had passed the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners:—	
Declined the appointment	1
Resigned after having been placed on probation	4
Total Nominations cancelled	108

APPENDIX (P.)

ACCOUNT of INSURANCES effected in CUSTOMS FUND in Years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858.

YEARS.	In the Quarter commencing 6th January.			In the Quarter commencing 6th April.			In the Quarter commencing 6th July.			In the Quarter commencing 11th October.			TOTAL.		
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	
		Capital Sums.	Annuities.		Capital Sums.	Annuities.		Capital Sums.	Annuities.		Capital Sums.	Annuities.		Capital Sums.	Annuities.
		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
1855 - -	18	5,300	—	7	1,400	—	20	7,400	—	11	3,150	40	56	17,250	40
1856 - -	6	1,350	50	11	3,100	—	11	1,900	—	10	3,050	—	38	9,400	50
1857 - -	20	6,900	20	10	2,500	50	27	9,250	40	33	12,650	—	90	31,300	110
1858 - -	34	10,750	50	25	9,700	—	18	6,950	—	23	6,900	20	100	34,300	70

APPENDIX Q.—No. 1.

An Account showing the Quantity of Tea Imported into the United Kingdom in each year from 1848 to 1857 inclusive, specifying the Quantity Imported into London and into Ports other than London, and from the Year 1852 the Quantity imported severally into London, Liverpool, and Ports other than London and Liverpool; also the relative Per-centage of the parts to the whole.

Year.	Quantity of Tea Imported into the United Kingdom.	Quantity of Tea Imported into the Port of London.	Quantity of Tea Imported into Ports other than London.		Per-centage of Import taken by London.	Per-centage of Import taken by Ports other than London.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
1848 - -	47,774,755	33,630,053	14,144,702		70.39	29.61	
1849 - -	53,459,469	41,136,442	12,323,027		76.95	23.05	
1850 - -	50,512,384	37,453,222	13,059,162		74.15	25.85	
1851 - -	71,466,421	52,120,377	19,346,044		72.93	27.07	
			Quantity of Tea Imported into Liverpool.	Quantity of Tea Imported into Ports other than London and Liverpool.		Per-centage of Import taken by Liverpool.	Per-centage of Import taken by Ports other than London and Liverpool.
			lbs.	lbs.			
1852 - -	66,360,535	51,289,296	13,013,343	2,057,896	77.29	19.6	3.11
1853 - -	70,735,135	52,211,734	16,443,750	2,079,651	73.81	23.25	2.94
1854 - -	85,792,032	71,382,603	12,666,526	1,742,903	83.2	14.77	2.03
1855 - -	83,259,657	69,686,584	12,025,603	1,547,470	83.7	14.44	1.86
1856 - -	86,200,414	71,193,821	12,393,271	2,613,322	82.59	14.38	3.03
1857 - -	64,493,989	54,684,501	8,433,828	1,375,660	84.79	13.08	2.13

APPENDIX Q.—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantity of Tea annually entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, with the average rate and aggregate Amount of Duty collected thereon, specifying the Quantity entered in London, the Amount of Duty thereon, the Quantity entered in Ports other than London, and the Amount of Duty thereon, and severally, the relative Per-centage of Import and Per-centage of Duty collected, from the year 1848 to 1857 inclusive.

YEARS.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Average rate of Duty per lb. paid on Year's Consumption.	Average price per lb. in Bond.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in the Port of London.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in Ports other than London.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Per-centage of Import Port of London.	Per-centage of Import into Ports other than London.	Per-centage of Duty collected in Port of London.	Per-centage of Duty collected in Ports other than London.
	lbs.	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£
1848 - -	48,734,789	5,329,992	2 2¼	1 0¼	27,241,060	2,979,491	21,493,729	2,350,501	70.39	29.61	55.9	44.1
1849 - -	50,021,576	5,471,422	2 2¼	1 1	27,926,528	3,054,464	22,095,048	2,416,958	76.95	23.05	55.82	44.18
1850 - -	51,172,302	5,596,961	2 2¼	1 3¼	28,838,958	3,154,261	22,334,344	2,442,700	74.15	25.85	56.36	43.64
1851 - -	53,949,059	5,900,625	2 2¼	1 2¼	30,774,089	3,365,916	23,174,970	2,534,709	72.93	27.07	57.04	42.96
1852 - -	54,713,034	5,984,172	2 2¼	1 0¼	31,240,612	3,416,942	23,472,422	2,567,230	77.29	22.71	57.1	42.9
1853 - -	58,834,087	5,683,791	1 11¼	1 3¼	31,732,305	3,074,067	27,101,782	2,609,724	73.81	26.19	54.08	45.92
1854 - -	61,953,041	4,780,149	1 6½	1 3½	33,235,356	2,561,892	28,717,685	2,218,257	83.2	16.8	53.6	46.4
1855 - -	63,429,286	5,310,275	1 8	1 3	35,193,972	2,932,831	28,235,314	2,377,444	83.7	16.3	55.23	44.77
1856 - -	63,278,212	5,536,626	1 9	1 2¾	35,658,309	3,120,102	27,619,903	2,416,524	82.59	17.41	56.35	43.65
1857 - -	69,159,843	5,060,048	1 5½	1 5$^{4}/_{16}$	37,900,773	2,763,598	31,259,070	2,296,450	84.79	15.21	54.62	45.38

APPENDIX Q.—No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT showing the business of the Tea Department in the Port of London, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, as exhibited by the Number of Duty Paid Warrants, and the Quantity of Tea delivered thereby; the Number of Removals, Exports, and Store Bills, and the respective Quantities of Tea delivered thereby; the Number of Letters of Advice containing the particulars as to Import Numbers, and Weights of Packages removed under Bond to other Ports; the Number of Certificates of Arrival received in discharge of such Removals, together with the Rate per cent. Increase in the Quantity of Tea removed, and the Number of Letters of Advice in each succeeding Year over the Year 1853.

YEARS.	No. of Duty Paid Warrants.	Quantity of Tea delivered thereby.	No. of Removals Exports, and Stores.	Quantity of Tea delivered for removals under Bond.	Quantity of Tea delivered for Ships' Stores.	Quantity of Tea delivered for Exportation.	No. of Letters of Advice to Out-Ports.	No. of Certificates of Arrival.	Increase per cent. of each Year over 1853.	
									Quantity of Tea removed.	No. of Letters of Advice.
		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
1853	258,762	31,732,305	24,647	13,720,965	431,093	3,723,410	8,719	8,719	—	—
1854	251,104	33,235,356	27,327	15,885,541	246,260	6,751,745	10,863	10,863	15·77	24·59
1855	249,843	35,193,972	30,047	19,173,102	283,107	11,026,207	12,961	12,961	39·73	48·65
1856	256,034	35,658,309	31,169	19,692,131	258,307	4,505,192	14,055	14,055	43·52	61·2
1857	292,757	37,900,773	34,704	22,191,770	319,143	6,946,625	17,031	17,031	61·73	95·33

APPENDIX (R.)

A List of Ports at which the Office of Comptroller has been abolished in pursuance of Treasury Order of the 1st July 1858, showing the Saving of Expense effected.

Port.	Arrangment.	£	£	Total Saving of Expense.
				£
Yarmouth -	Office of Comptroller abolished - -	-	250	
	Salary of 1st Clerk raised from 150*l.* to 160*l.* - - - -	-	10	
				240
Newry - -	Office of Comptroller abolished -	-		250
Belfast - -	Office of Comptroller abolished -	-	400	
	Salary of 1st Clerk raised from 250*l.* to 260*l.* - - - -	10		
	Do. of 2d Clerk, from 180*l.* to 200*l.* -	20		
		—	30	
				370
Newport - -	Office of Comptroller abolished -	-	200	
	Salary of Collector increased from 300*l.* to 400*l.* - - -	-	100	
				100
Faversham -	Office of Comptroller abolished -	-	-	150
Limerick -	Office of Comptroller abolished -	-	300	
	1st Clerk raised from 200*l.* to 220*l.* -	20		
	2d do. do. 140*l.* to 150*l.* -	10		
		—	30	
				270
Weymouth -	Office of Comptroller abolished -	-	200	
	1st Clerk raised from 150*l.* to 160*l.*	-	10	
				190
Deal - -	Office of Comptroller abolished -	-	120	
	One of the Tidewaiters at 54*l.* per annum, including day pay, appointed Assistant-Tidesurveyor, and to assist the Collector at 80*l.* - -	-	26	
				94
Sunderland -	Sub-Comptroller Seaham abolished -	-	120	
	Office of Assistant-Tidesurveyor, and to assist the Sub-Collector in the general duties—added - -	-	80	
				40
Chepstow -	Comptrollership abolished - -	-	150	
	The Tidewaiter at 58*l.* per annum, including day pay, appointed Assistant-Tidesurveyor, &c. at 80*l.*	-	22	
				128
Aberystwith -	Comptrollership abolished - -	-	120	
	One of the Tidewaiters at 50*l.* per annum, including day pay, appointed Assistant-Tidesurveyor, &c. at 80*l.*	-	30	
				90
Greenock -	Comptrollership abolished - -	-	400	
	1st Clerk raised from 250*l.* to 260*l.* -	10		
	2d do. do. 200*l.* to 220*l.* -	20		
		—	30	
				370

Port.	Arrangement.	£	£	Total saving of Expense.
				£
Arbroath -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 150	
	Office of Clerk added - - -		- 80	
				70
Ramsey - -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 120	
	Landing-waiter, Tidesurveyor, and to assist generally—added -		- 100	
				20
Folkes tone -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 300	
	1st Clerk raised from 200*l.* to 220*l.* -		- 20	
				280
Glasgow - -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 500	
	1st Clerk raised from 350*l.* to 380*l.* -	30		
	2d do. do. 250*l.* to 280*l.* -	30		
	3d do. do. 200*l.* to 220*l.* -	20		
		—	80	
				420
Lowestoft -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 120	
	Clerk raised from 80*l.* to 100*l.* -		- 20	
				100
Port Glasgow -	Comptroller abolished - - -		- 200	
	1st Clerk raised from 150*l.* to 160*l.*		- 10	
				190
Douglas - -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 250	
	1st Clerk raised from 150*l.* to 160*l.*		- 10	240
Gloucester -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 300	
	1st Clerk raised from 250*l.* to 260*l.* -	10		
	2d do. do. 180*l.* to 200*l.* -	20		
		—	30	
				270
Southampton -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 400	
	2d Clerk raised from 250*l.* to 260*l.*	10		
	3d do. do. 200*l.* to 230*l.*	30		
		—	40	
				360
Newcastle -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 400	
	One Clerkship abolished - -		- 95	
			495	
	1st Clerk raised from 300*l.* to 320*l.*	20		
	2d do. do. 240*l.* to 250*l.*	10		
	3d do. do. 200*l.* to 210*l.*	10		
	4th do. do. 185*l.* to 190*l.*	5		
	5th do. do. 170*l.* to 175*l.*	5		
		—	50	
				445
Dublin - -	Comptrollership abolished - -		- 600	600

APPENDIX (S.)

REGULATIONS to be observed in the Clearance and Shipment of Bonded and Drawback Goods for Exportation, from the Port of London.

Article

1. Bonded goods for shipment from the warehouse into ship alongside, or in the same dock.
2. „ removed for shipment by lighter.
3. Transhipment goods by lighter.
4. Drawback goods for shipment by lighter.
5. Bonded goods removed by lighter, not shipped to be transferred.
6. „ removed by lighter, not shipped, to be returned to warehouse.
7. „ cleared for shipment by lighter, not delivered from the Warehouse.
8. „ for shipment by lighter, short shipments, and deficiencies.
9. „ by lighter, not shipped, when to be landed into the charge of the searchers for transfer.
10. „ removed by cart for shipment from the quay into the ship alongside.
11. „ removed by cart for shipment from the quay into lighter.
12. „ removed by cart, not shipped, to be transferred.
13. „ removed by cart, not shipped, to be returned to the warehouse.
14. „ cleared, to be removed by cart, not delivered from the warehouse.
15. Drawback goods for shipment from the quay into ship alongside.
16. „ not shipped.

ARTICLE 1.

Bonded Goods for Shipment from the Warehouse into the Ship alongside or in the same Dock.

The Exporter or his representative to present the usual documents and pricking note to the Controller of Accounts for the station where the goods are warehoused ; having received the Locker's order and pricking note, to deliver the order to the Locker and the pricking note to the master or mate on board the ship.

The Controller of Accounts to compare and sign the documents as heretofore ; to sign and stamp the pricking note, and return it, with the Locker's order, to the exporter ; to forward the shipping bill and duplicate to the Principal Searcher's office by the first messenger leaving after the documents have been signed.

The Locker having received the Locker's order, to deliver the goods, and certify the delivery on the order ; if the goods consist of tea, spirits, or tobacco, he is to certify from actual knowledge, " saw delivered," and in other cases where his personal attendance has not been practicable, to satisfy himself otherwise of the correct delivery, and to certify " delivered as per Warehousekeeper's account ;" to forward each day the Locker's orders of the previous day's delivery to the Principal Searcher's office.

The Office Searcher on receipt of the shipping bill, to forward a slip containing the particulars of the goods to the Tide Surveyor on the station where the export vessel is lying ; to file the shipping bills, as heretofore, that the content of the vessel may be prepared from them ;

to see that all goods cleared have been duly shipped, or are otherwise satisfactorily accounted for, either by transfer to some other vessel, or as having been returned to the warehouse, or as remaining in the warehouse; to take care that in the latter cases it be properly noted by the Controller of Accounts on the shipping bills that the goods have been re-entered in the Registers; to see that all short shipments and deficiencies are satisfactorily accounted for, or the duties thereon paid; to certify the shipment upon the Locker's orders from the pricking notes after the ship has sailed, and return them to the respective Controllers of Accounts.

The Tide Surveyor, having received the slip, to examine the goods on board the vessel, and return the slip, with the examination noted upon it, to the Principal Searcher's office; to take the receipt of the master or mate on the pricking note when there is no Tidewaiter on board, and countersign the signature in proof that it is genuine; to deliver the pricking notes to the broker or master of the ship, to enable him to clear the vessel, but, in the case of steam vessels, the pricking notes are to be forwarded from Gravesend, as heretofore, observing that the pricking notes for bonded and drawback stores are required in the Searcher's office, both for sailing and steam vessels, before the victualling bill can be issued or the ship cleared.

Article 2.

Bonded Goods removed for Shipment by Lighter.

The Exporter or his representative to proceed as directed by Article 1, excepting that the pricking note is to be given either to the Locker or the Lighterman, instead of being taken to the ship.

The Lighterman to give a receipt for the goods, or an undertaking to convey and ship on board the vessel named, the goods specified in the order, or satisfactorily account for the same to the proper officers when called upon; to deliver the pricking note with the goods on board the ship.

The Controller of Accounts to proceed as directed by Article 1.

The Locker to proceed as directed by Article 1, and to procure the undertaking of the Lighterman to duly ship or account for the goods, or take his receipt for them, before they are removed from the station.

The Tide Surveyor
The Office Searcher } to proceed as directed by Article 1.

Article 3.

Transhipment Goods by Lighter.

The Exporter or his representative to present documents as heretofore to the Registrar in the Long Room, obtaining from him the pricking note at the same time as the transhipping order, and to deliver them to the Lighterman.

The Registrar to forward the shipping bill and bond note to the Principal Searcher's office; to sign and stamp the pricking note, and issue it with the transhipping order to the Exporter.

The Office Searcher to forward the slip to the Tide Surveyor where the export ship is lying; to certify the shipment on the bond note from the receipt on the pricking note, and forward it with the lighter note to the Jerquer.

The Lighterman to proceed as directed by Article 2.

The Tide Surveyor to examine the goods on board the export ship; to certify on the lighter note the number of packages received, and forward it with the slip to the Principal Searcher's office; after the examination has been made, to proceed as directed by Article 1.

ARTICLE 4.

Drawback Goods by Lighter.

The Exporter or his representative to clear the goods with the Searcher on the Station where the ship is lying, as heretofore.

The Searcher to examine the goods; to issue the pricking note, and take Lighterman's receipt on the shipping bill, as heretofore; to forward shipping bills to the Principal Searcher's office as soon as practicable after the examination of the goods.

The Office Searcher to forward the slip to the Tide Surveyor; to certify from the pricking notes the shipment of the goods upon the Customs debentures, and also on the certificates, and permits of inland revenue, after the vessel has sailed, and forward them as heretofore.

N.B.—Drawback goods not shipped, may, if they have remained in the charge of the Tide Surveyor, be transferred in like manner with bonded goods, and be removed for shipment without a further minute examination, provided they are accompanied by an officer, at the expense of the exporter.

ARTICLE 5.

Bonded Goods removed by Lighter, not Shipped, to be Transferred.

The Tide Surveyor to note on the slip that the goods are "not shipped for transfer," and return it to the Principal Searcher's office; upon a written undertaking from the exporter, or his representative, to give transfer bond, the Tide Surveyor is to endorse the pricking note with the name of the new ship, and permit the removal of the goods to the vessel named.

The Exporter or his representative to obtain the transfer certificate at the Principal Searcher's office; and after transfer bond has been given to present the shipping bills to the Transfer Clerk, as heretofore; to obtain from him the new pricking note and forward it to the master or mate on board the new ship to meet the goods.

The Office Searcher, upon receipt of the slip showing the goods to be "not shipped," to take care that the particulars are entered into the Transfer Register, and that the goods are transferred to some other vessel, or returned to the warehouse in due course; when transfer bond has been given, and the new shipping bill received, to issue the pricking note for the new ship to the exporter, retaining the shipping bill for the ship's file; to forward the slip to the Tide Surveyor on the station where the vessel to which the goods have been transferred is lying; to certify the transfer on the Locker's order, and return it to the Controller of Accounts.

The Controller of Accounts, upon receipt of the Locker's order duly noted that the goods have been "transferred," is to treat it in all respects as if "shipped," the Office Searcher being responsible for the proper disposal of the goods.

ARTICLE 6.

Bonded Goods removed by Lighter, not Shipped, to be returned to Warehouse.

The Tide Surveyor to note on the slip that the goods are "not shipped," to return it to the Office Searcher, and permit the return of the goods to the warehouse.

The Office Searcher to return the Locker's order to the Locker, and the shipping bill to the Controller of Accounts.

The Locker to certify the receipt of the goods into the warehouse upon the Locker's order, and forward it to the Controller of Accounts, taking care that the Superintendent of Lockers has first certified upon the order that the goods are correctly received.

The Controller of Accounts to certify upon the shipping bill that the goods have been re-entered in the Register, and return the document to the Office Searcher.

ARTICLE 7.

Bonded Goods cleared for Shipment by Lighter, not delivered from the Warehouse.

The Locker, at the expiration of fourteen days after the Locker's order has been issued, or sooner should the vessel named have sailed or if he has received intimation that the goods are not intended to be shipped, to obtain the counterpart of the Locker's order, and return it with the order to the Controller of Accounts, having previously noted thereon that the goods have not been delivered.

The Controller of Accounts
The Office Searcher } to proceed as directed by Article 6.

ARTICLE 8.

Bonded Goods cleared for Shipment by Lighter, Short Shipment, and Deficiencies.

The Tide Surveyor to certify any short shipment or deficiency of the goods on the slip and pricking note, showing, where practicable, the mark and number of any package which may be missing, or in which deficiencies may have been discovered; to forward the slip, specially addressed, to the Principal Office Searcher.

The Office Searcher to take care that such short shipments and deficiencies are satisfactorily accounted for according to the terms of the export bond, or the duties thereon paid.

ARTICLE 9.

Goods cleared for Shipment by Lighter, not Shipped, to be landed for Transfer into the Charge of the Searcher.

The Tide Surveyor to forward the slip to the Searcher on the station where the goods are to be landed.

The Searcher, having received the goods, to examine them, and note on the slip "received in charge," and forward the slip to the Principal Searcher's office.

The Office Searcher to proceed as directed by Article 5, observing in the event of the goods being returned to the warehouse, that the Locker's order be obtained to accompany them on such return, and

if the goods be not transferred or returned to the warehouse within six days, they are to be sent to the Queen's warehouse.

ARTICLE 10.

Bonded Goods removed from the Warehouse by Cart for Shipment from the Quay into Ship alongside.

The Exporter or his representative to proceed as directed by Article 1, excepting that he is to present the pricking note with the dandy note to the Searcher on the station where the export ship is lying, as heretofore.

The Controller of Accounts to proceed as directed by Article 1, excepting that the pricking note is not to be issued when the goods are to be conveyed by cart; to give the dandy note and Locker's order to the exporter, as heretofore.

The Locker, having delivered the goods to the carman, and obtained his receipt, to enclose the dandy note in an envelope and forward it with the goods to the Searcher on the station where the export ship is lying; to certify the delivery upon the Locker's order and forward it to the Principal Searcher's office, as directed by Article 1.

The Office Searcher, on receipt of the shipping bill, to forward a slip to the Tide Surveyor, and proceed as directed by Article 1.

The Shipping Officer to see that the number of packages received agrees with the dandy note, to certify the number on the back, as heretofore, and return it to the Searcher; having received the pricking note from the Searcher (after the goods have been examined), to show it to the wharfinger, and deliver it to the master or mate on board the ship; to give his strict attention to the shipment of the goods; to certify upon the dandy note that the goods have been shipped, and to return it to the Searcher to be forwarded to the Principal Searcher's office.

The Searcher to examine the goods, and record his examination on the dandy note; to issue the pricking note to the Shipping Officer, and give his general supervision to the shipment of the goods.

The Tide Surveyor having received the slip, to ascertain that the goods are on board the ship, and certify the same on the slip; to obtain the receipt of the master or mate to the pricking note, and proceed as directed by Article 1.

ARTICLE 11.

Goods removed by Cart for Shipment from the Quay into Lighter.

The Exporter
The Controller of Accounts
The Locker
The Tide Surveyor
The Searcher
} to proceed as directed by Article 10.

The Shipping Officer to proceed as directed by Article 10; to obtain the signature of the Lighterman upon the dandy note for the goods, and deliver the pricking note to the Lighterman, as heretofore.

ARTICLE 12.

Bonded Goods removed by Cart, not Shipped, to be Transferred.

The Searcher to note on the dandy note that the goods are not shipped and forward it to the Principal Searcher's office; having received it

back from the Office Searcher with the transfer noted upon it, to issue the pricking note for the new ship ; if the goods are to be removed to any other station by cart, the dandy note is to be enclosed in an envelope, and forwarded by the officer in charge of the goods to the Searcher on the station where the export ship is lying ; the new pricking note to be there issued ; if the goods are to be removed by lighter, the lighterman's receipt is to be taken on the dandy note, which is to be forwarded to the Principal Searcher's office.

The Exporter or his representative to obtain the transfer certificate at the Principal Searcher's office ; and after transfer bond has been given, to present the shipping bill, as heretofore.

The Office Searcher to forward the slip to the Tide Surveyor on the station where the ship to which the goods are transferred is lying.

Article 13.

Bonded Goods removed by Cart, not Shipped, to be returned to the Warehouse.

The Office Searcher to forward the shipping bill to the Controller of Accounts, and return the Locker's order to the Searcher.

The Searcher to forward the dandy note and Locker's order to the Locker by the Officer in charge of the goods ; having received the dandy note back from the Locker with the receipt of the goods noted thereon, to forward it to the Principal Searcher's office.

The Locker to note on the order and dandy note the return of the goods into the warehouse ; to forward the order to the Controller of Accounts (taking care that the Superintendent of Lockers has first certified upon it that the goods are correctly received), and to send the dandy note back to the Searcher.

The Controller of Accounts to certify on the shipping bill that the goods have been re-entered in the register, and return the document to the Principal Searcher's office.

Article 14.

Bonded Goods cleared to be removed by Cart, not delivered from the Warehouse.

The Locker
The Office Searcher
The Controller of Accounts } to proceed as directed by Article 7.

Article 15.

Drawback Goods for Shipment from the Quay into Ship alongside.

The Exporter or his representative to present the usual documents to the Searcher where the export ship is lying, as heretofore.

The Searcher to examine the goods, and forward the shipping bills and Excise certificates to the Principal Searcher's office as soon as practicable after the examination ; to issue the pricking note to the Shipping Officer, and proceed as directed by Article 10.

The Office Searcher
The Shipping Officer
The Tide Surveyor } to proceed as directed by Article 10.

ARTICLE 16.

Drawback Goods not Shipped.

May be transferred under the same regulations as directed by Article 10.

N.B.—Nothing in these Regulations to interfere with the Regulations now in force with respect to goods being sent in charge of officers.

APPENDIX (T.)

An Account showing the Aggregate Value of the Transhipments during the year 1858 ; the Countries to which the Goods were sent ; and the Principal Articles transhipped.

	£
Aggregate Value of Transhipments	4,493,641
From France	3,074,749
„ Holland	428,852
„ Belgium	256,586
„ Hanse Towns	173,264
„ Russia	96,072
„ Philippine Islands	24,467

Countries to which sent :—

United States	2,221,376
Brazil	297,330
Australia	343,425
Hayti and Foreign West Indies	438,842
Holland	126,762

Principal Articles transhipped :—

Coffee	lbs.	783,897
Wheat	qrs.	1,130
Flour	cwts.	510
Opium (from Turkey)	lbs.	135,004
Paper and Paper Hangings	lbs.	1,323,292
Spirits	galls.	983,255
Tobacco Unmanufactured	lbs.	565,150
„ Manufactured	lbs.	219,209
Wines	galls.	262,086

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

14th April 1859.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH of the WATERGUARD and WATERSIDE OFFICERS of HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS during 1858, by J. O. McWILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., C.B., R.N., Medical Inspector, Her Majesty's Customs.

Report on the Health of the Waterguard and Waterside Officers of Her Majesty's Customs during 1858, by J. O. M^c^William, M.D., F.R.S., C.B., R.N., Medical Inspector, Her Majesty's Customs.

The average strength of the Waterguard and Waterside departments respectively has been throughout the past year very nearly the same as during the preceding year; but of late the Waterguard has been increased by twelve extra watermen.

The following changes have taken place in those departments:—

In the Waterguard department there have been,—

——	Tidewaiters.	Watermen.	Watchmen.	Total.
Superannuated	7	—	1	8
„ „ Died	2	1	1	4
Promoted to Tide Surveyors	8	1	—	9
Transferred to Waterside	1	—	—	1
Removed to Outport	1	—	—	1
Resigned	3	—	—	3
Superseded	7	—	—	7
Dismissed	4	—	—	4
	33	2	2	37
Admitted	34	14	3	51

In the Waterside department there have been,—

——	Appointers.	Lockers.	Weighers.	Messengers.	Gate-keepers.	Total.
Superannuated	2	1	—	—	1	4
Died	—	—	3	4	2	9
Promoted to Landing Waiters	—	2	—	—	—	2
„ to Gaugers	—	2	—	—	—	2
Resigned	—	—	2	—	—	2
Superseded and dismissed	—	—	3	—	—	3
	2	5	8	4	3	22

As vacancies occurred in the various classes they were filled by new entries and promotions, so as to complete the strength of the Waterguard at the present moment to 820, and of the Waterside department to 529; total strength, 1,349.

Present strength of Waterguard and Waterside departments.

The following are the ages of the officers in the two departments, corrected according to the removals and admissions during the past year:—

Age of officers in the departments.

Waterguard.		Waterside Department.	
Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Between 20 and 30 -	300	Between 20 and 30 -	146
30 „ 40 -	325	30 „ 40 -	170
40 „ 50 -	167	40 „ 50 -	130
50 „ 55 -	10	50 „ 55 -	36
55 „ 60 -	7	55 „ 60 -	23
60 and upwards	11	60 „ 65 -	10
		65 „ 70 -	8
		70 and upwards	6
Total -	820	Total -	529

Table A.

Showing the Average Number of Sick daily, with the Number placed on the List during the Year, and the Duration of Treatment in each Case in the Waterguard and Waterside Departments respectively.

Period.	Class.	Sick.	Strength.	Per cent.	Attacks of sickness.	Term of treatment in each case.
1858 - - - -	Waterguard -	20·69	808	2·56	759	9·9
„ - - - -	Waterside -	7·86	529	1·46	182	15·7
Eleven preceding years, Average during - -	Waterguard -	21·60	746	2·95	738·1	10·64
	Waterside -	6·20	500	1·09	195·4	11·80

Table B.

Strength of each Class in the Two Departments, and their Daily Number Sick.

Waterguard.				Waterside.			
Class.	Daily sick.	Strength.	Per cent.	Class.	Daily sick.	Strength.	Per cent.
Tidewaiters - -	17·85	600	2·97	Appointers -	·35	7	5·00
Watermen - -	1·98	140	1·41	Lockers - -	3·55	120	2·95
Constables and Watchmen -	·53	45	1·20	Weighers - -	2·00	330	·60
Vigilants - -	·22	23	·91	Messengers -	·96	54	1·70
				Gatekeepers -	1·00	18	5·55

In the Waterguard the actual number sick during the past year exceeds by 21 the average of the eleven preceding years; but the average strength of this department up to 1857 was nearly 100 short of the present strength. In the Waterside department the number of attacks is below the average; but from the unwonted duration of several of the cases, the number daily sick, and the per-centage are raised somewhat above the average. The same cause has added to the term of treatment of the cases in this department.

Diseases tabulated quarterly instead of monthly.

In the last Annual Report the diseases that occurred in the departments were set forth in monthly tables; but it is considered that the nature and amount of the diseases that have prevailed in the force during the past year will be equally well understood, by being tabulated for quarterly instead of monthly periods. See Tables C.

Table C.

Diseases in the Waterguard and Waterside Departments during each Quarter in 1858.

1858.	Tidewaiters.	Watermen.	Constables and Watchmen.	Vigilant Cutter.	Total Waterguard.	Appointers.	Lockers.	Weighers.	Messengers.	Gatekeepers.	Total Waterside.	TOTALS.
JAN., FEB., and MARCH.												
Catarrh	80	5	1	.	86	.	5	12	1	2	20	106
Diarrhœa	12	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Dysentery	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Febris Int.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Febris, Cont.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Erysipelas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Syphilis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rheumatism	14	.	.	.	14	1	1	.	1	.	3	17
Epistaxis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Abscess	4	1	1	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	1	7
Gout	5	1	1	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	4	11
Phthisis	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3	5
Apoplexy	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Epilepsia	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Morbus Cordis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	3
Neuralgia	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bronchitis	1	2	.	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	5	8
Pleuritis	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2
Pneumonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Lumbago	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	4
Meningitis	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cynanche	7	1	.	.	8	.	1	2	.	.	3	11
Hepatitis	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Obstipatio	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Splenitis	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hemorrhois	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hæmaturia	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
Orchitis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bubo	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carbunculus	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Furunculus	7	.	.	.	7	.	1	2	.	.	3	10
Phlegmon	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	5
Skin Disease	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Eye Disease	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Fractura	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sprain	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wounds, &c.	5	1	1	.	7	.	1	1	.	.	2	9
	174	14	6	1	195	1	20	20	8	4	53	248
APRIL, MAY, and JUNE.												
Catarrh	56	1	.	1	58	.	5	2	1	1	9	67
Dysentery	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	3
Erysipelas	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Febris, Int.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Diarrhœa	20	.	.	.	20	.	1	1	.	.	2	22
Rheumatism	12	2	.	.	14	.	.	1	.	.	1	15
Syphilis	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Anasarca	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Phlegmon	4	1	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	2	7
Phthisis	4	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	6
Phlebitis	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hepatitis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tonsillitis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Neuralgia	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Fever, Rheum.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Meningitis	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Abscess	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Cynanche	4	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	7
Gout	2	1	1	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	3	7
Ulcer	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	6
Lumbago	2	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	4
Apoplexia	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hemoptysis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2
Paralysis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Hemorrhois	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
Morbus Cord.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1

TABLE C.—*continued.*

1858.	Tidewaiters.	Watermen.	Constables and Watchmen.	Vigilant Cutter.	TOTAL WATER-GUARD.	Appointers.	Lockers.	Weighers.	Messengers.	Gatekeepers.	TOTAL WATER-SIDE.	TOTALS.
APRIL, MAY, and JUNE,—*continued.*												
Furunculus	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	3
Hernia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Sprain	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
Fracture	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Skin Disease	7	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Eye Disease	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Wounds	12	3	.	.	15	.	.	1	.	.	1	16
	151	10	3	2	166	.	15	10	6	5	36	202
JULY, AUG., and SEPT.												
Catarrh	59	5	3	.	67	.	6	6	3	.	15	82
Diarrhœa	34	2	1	.	37	.	4	4	.	1	9	46
Febris, Int.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	3
Febris	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Erysipelas	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Syphilis	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
Anasarca	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Abscess	4	1	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	1	6
Ulcer	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	2	4
Fistula	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Gout	3	.	2	.	5	.	9	1	.	1	11	16
Phthisis	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Delirium Tremens	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Morb. Cord.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tonsillitis	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Bronchitis	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	4
Hemoptysis	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	2
Asthma	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Colic	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Hemorrhois	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Hepatitis	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	6
Cynanche	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	4
Jaundice	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Nephritis	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
Hydrocele	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rheumatism	9	1	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	1	1	11
Lumbago	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	6
Neuralgia	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Carbuncle	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Furunculus	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	6
Erythema	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Skin Disease	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Sprain	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wounds	11	1	.	.	12	.	.	1	.	.	1	13
	179	13	6	1	199	.	27	16	5	4	52	251
OCT., NOV., and DEC.												
Catarrh	60	5	3	.	68	.	9	6	1	.	16	84
Scarlatina	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Diarrhœa	8	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	2	3	12
Dysentery	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Febris, C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Febris, Rheum.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Febris, Int.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Erysipelas	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Syphilis	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bubo	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Abscess	5	1	1	.	7	.	1	3	1	.	5	12
Ulcer	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	4
Gout	5	.	1	.	6	.	2	.	1	.	3	9
Dyspepsia	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Phthisis	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Laryngitis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bronchitis	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	4
Pleuritis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1

TABLE C.—*continued.*

1858.	Tidewaiters.	Watermen.	Constables and Watchmen.	Vigilant Cutter.	TOTAL WATERGUARD.	Appointers.	Lockers.	Weighers.	Messengers.	Gatekeepers.	TOTAL WATERSIDE.	TOTALS.
OCT., NOV., and DEC.—*continued.*												
Apoplexia	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cynanche	16	.	.	.	16	.	.	1	1	.	2	18
Enteritis	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Hepatitis	13	3	.	.	16	.	1	.	.	.	1	17
Spasms	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Rheumatism	12	1	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Neuralgia	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Lumbago	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Carbunculus	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hemorrhois	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Furunculus	7	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	8
Periostitis	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Otorrhœa	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Herpes	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
Chilblains	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ophthalmia	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Wounds	12	.	.	.	12	.	.	1	.	.	1	13
	180	13	5	1	199	.	18	13	6	4	41	240
First Quarter.	154	14	6	1	195	1	20	20	8	4	53	248
Second do.	151	10	3	2	166	.	15	10	6	5	36	202
Third do.	179	13	6	1	199	1	26	16	5	4	52	251
Fourth do.	180	13	5	1	199	.	18	13	6	4	41	240
	664	50	20	5	759	2	79	59	25	17	182	941

First Quarter.

The weather* was intensely cold and dry during the three months, of which February was much the coldest, the temperature having averaged in this month nearly 4° below the average of 87 years; but little rain fell in January and March. In February, however, the fall of rain was in excess of the average. Weather during the first quarter.

In addition to eleven in the Waterguard and eight in the Waterside remaining from the last quarter of 1857, there were placed on the sick list during the first quarter of 1858 248 cases of disease against 277 of the corresponding quarter of the previous year; but many of the cases in the first quarter of the past year were of a severe and protracted character. The long continuance of easterly and north-easterly winds gave rise to and main- Predominant complaints.

* The meteorological information is in every case taken from the Greenwich observations, given in the Reports of the Registrar-General

tained disorders of the respiratory organs, consequently there was a prevalence in both departments of acute catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy. There were also some cases of active inflammation of the membranes of the brain and of the chest.

Officers superannuated during the quarter.

Two tidewaiters, whose ages were, respectively, 59 and 66 years, were superannuated. A locker, 56 years of age, the subject of emphysema of the lung, and a gatekeeper, who received a severe injury while on duty, were also superannuated.

Unusual amount of mortality during the quarter.

The quarter was marked by an unusual degree of mortality, for in the Waterguard there were three cases of death, viz., a case of abdominal dropsy, of eighteen months' duration, a case of organic disease of the heart, and a case of pulmonary consumption. In the Waterside department four cases had a fatal termination, two of them from phthysis, one from bronchitis, and the other from "delirium tremens," supervening upon pneumonia. One of the consumptive cases was a Coastguardman, who was under the influence of the complaint at the time he joined the service of the Customs.

Second Quarter.

Weather during second quarter.

The temperature of April was about the average of former years. That of May, with the exception of the latter part of the month, was below the average; while in June the mean temperature during the first week was 10°, during the second week 6°, during the third week 8½°, and during the 4th week 4° ·3, above the average. From the 13th to the 16th of June the temperature was in excess of the average, from 13° to 16°. On the latter day the thermometer in the shade rose to 90° ·5, the mean temperature of the day having been 77°, the highest temperature in June on record.

River and docks begin to give out a most offensive smell.

It was at this time that the river and the docks began to smell most offensively, and serious apprehensions for the public health were entertained. Some of the men complained of nausea, and occasionally of headache,—symptoms which they ascribed to the foul state of the river; but although there were a few cases of diarrhœa of sufficient severity to cause temporary absence from duty, that disorder certainly was less rife than during the previous year, when the odour from the river was also noisome in smell, but by no means to the same extent as during the hot months of the past year.

Waterguard nevertheless continues healthy.

Reserving further observations as to how far the condition of the river during the hot months was prejudicial to health, for another part of this Report, I may here notice two cases of "hurt" that occurred in the Waterguard during this quarter. Abraham Hatherell, a tidewaiter, fell down the coal-hole hatch of a steamer, on the 22d of April, while on duty. He suffered fracture of the ribs and severe internal injuries. Richard Walker, also a tidewaiter, fell across the thwarts of a barge which he was crossing, and he likewise had fractured ribs. Injuries received by officers.

Two tidewaters were superannuated, one from infirmity incident to old age, and the other from bad general health, and a long standing and incurable varicose state of the vein of the legs. Officers superannuated.

Notwithstanding the dock and river effluvia, evolved by by the action of high temperature, the Waterside department also continued healthy, and to a degree, almost unprecedented in the service, 35 officers only in 529 strength having been placed on the sick list during the quarter. No disease in Waterside traceable to river effluvium.

There was a case of sudden death from disease of the heart in the Waterside department; a messenger died of bronchitis; and a weigher died of phthysis. Towards the end of the quarter throat affections, generally of a mild character, began to be common. Deaths during second quarter.

Third Quarter.

The health standard of both departments was high during this quarter; and that of the general population was also above the average, although diarrhœa prevailed to a considerable extent in some of the districts of London. The temperature of the air in July was below, in August slightly above, and in September as much as four degrees above the average. The rain fall was below the average. The foul state of the river still continued to excite some apprehension of danger to the public health; but in the Waterguard and Waterside departments, as I shall hereafter endeavour to show, there was less of bowel affections than there had been at the corresponding period of any year since the cholera epidemic years. There was no case of death in either department during the quarter. A tidewaiter was superannuated for chronic rheumatism. High standard of health during third quarter. Weather, &c. Bowel affections less prevalent than in the corresponding period of four years.

The concluding part of the quarter was cold and damp, so as to give rise to catarrhal and bronchitic complaints.

Fourth Quarter.

Weather during the fourth quarter.

The weather during this quarter was peculiar, and had considerable influence upon public health. The average temperature at Greenwich differed but little from the average of corresponding months of previous years; but November was very cold. October and December were rather warmer than usual. The rain fall was deficient throughout the quarter.

Like the former quarters of last year, the admissions during this quarter were considerably below the corresponding quarter of the previous year, in which the weather was unusually mild. The prevailing complaints in the fourth quarter of 1858, which in several cases were severe, were those of the season, viz., catarrh, rheumatism, bronchitis, and affections of the throat—of this last-named class of diseases, one only had the characteristic signs of diphtheria; a messenger, long the subject of asthma died; and a Tidewaiter labouring under disease of the heart, aggravated by an injury, and an appointer suffering from chronic rheumatism were superannuated during the quarter.

Prevailing complaints.

Deaths in the quarter.

Of the cases remaining under treatment at the end of the year, some were of long duration, attended with considerable exhaustion.

Cases remaining at the end of the year.

In this category may be mentioned John Knight, a tidewaiter, who is worn out, and a fit object for superannuation; Thomas Hayward, a waterman, who has long had disease of the liver; Edward Cook, a locker, the subject of serious chest disease; Thos. Collier, messenger, and Thomas Wayt, a coastguard man, acting gatekeeper, both of whom had long laboured under bowel disorder with chest affection.

It may be useful to compare the quarterly admissions of the past year with those of the previous year.

In 1857:	No.	In 1858:	No.
First quarter -	- 277	First quarter -	- 248
Second do. -	- 233	Second do. -	- 202
Third do. -	- 323	Third do. - -	- 251
Fourth do. -	- 285	Fourth do. -	- 240
Total -	- 1,118	Total -	- 941.

Table D.

Waterguard Department.—Superannuations among the Tidewaiters, Watermen, and Watchmen respectively.

Period.	Tidewaiters.			Watermen, &c.			Constables and Watchmen.			Per-centage of each Class superannuated.			Total Number superannuated.	Mean Strength.	Per-centage in mean Strength superannuated.
	Tidewaiters, 600.	Average Age.	Average Service.	Watermen, 140.	Average Age.	Average Service.	Constables and Watchmen.	Average Age.	Average Service.	Tidewaiters.	Watermen.	Constables and Watchmen.			
1858 - - - -	7	53·9	27·4	—	—	—	1	42	13·5	1·16	—	·71	8	808	·99
Eleven previous Years: Average during - -	6	59·8	34·0	1·7	59·4	36·0	1	60	31·1	1·08	1·3	2·28	8·8	728·	1·28

Waterside Department.—Superannuations among Appointers, Lockers, Weighers, Messengers, and Gatekeepers.

Period.	Appointers.			Lockers.			Weighers, &c.			Messengers.			Gatekeepers.			Per-centage of each Class superannuated.					Total superannuated.	Mean Strength.	Per-centage in mean Strength superannuated.
	Appointers, 7.	Average Age.	Average Service.	Lockers, 120.	Average Age.	Average Service.	Weighers, &c., 330.	Average Age.	Average Service.	Messengers, 54.	Average Age	Average Service.	Gatekeepers, 18.	Average Age.	Average Service.	Appointers.	Lockers.	Weighers, &c.	Messengers.	Gatekeepers.			
1858 - - - -	1·	61	—	2·	58·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·	50·	33·8	1·4	1·6	—	—	5·5	4·	529·	·7
Eleven previous Years: Average during - -	1·7	65·5	39·	4·1	66·6	37·3	1·4	57·8	29·6	·4	64·4	36·4	·7	55·9	28·2	2·5	3·7	·4	·8	4·0	7·3	503·	1·4

Superannuations.

Waterguard.—In this department, seven tidewaiters, and one watchman, have been superannuated during the past year. The average annual superannuations for eleven previous years were 8·8.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Disease.	When Superannuated.
Peter Starling	Tidewaiter	53	24	Rheumatism	February 26, 1858.
Chas. Kemp	Do.	65	35	Do.	March 11, „
Isaac Saunders	Do.	51	29½	Epilepsy	„ 18, „
Dan. Galvin	Do.	47	19	Varicose Ulcers	April 1, „
John Mercer	Do.	60	31½	Rheumatism and Catarrh	„ 13, „
Geo. Childs	Do.	59	34½	Rheumatism	July 24, „
Fras. Sutherland	Watchman	42	13½	Atrophy	October 14, „
Abm. Hatherell	Tidewaiter	42	18½	Disease of Heart and Injuries	December 10, „

Waterside Department.

The following Waterside officers have been placed on the superannuation list in the course of the year, viz.:—

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Disease.	When Superannuated.
Thos. Wise	Gatekeeper	50	17	General Injuries	February 3, 1858.
Jas. Scrivener	Locker	56	26	Bronchitis	March 26, „
Francis Pring	Do.	61	32	Rheumatism	May 29, „
James King	Appointer	61	35	Do.	October 30, „

Per-centage of superannuations in 1858, and during 11 years ending 1857.

Thus the superannuations in this department during last year have been 4 only in 529, mean strength, or at the rate of ·7 per cent. against an average of 7·3 in a mean strength of 503, or 1·4 per cent. during 11 preceding years.

Thomas Wise, the gatekeeper, was severely injured in the spine and over the body generally, by some heavy "serons" of tobacco falling upon him from a railway waggon passing out of the dock gate. James Scrivener had been laid up with bronchitis during each winter of several successive years. Francis Pring had long been the subject of rheumatism, as had also James King, the appointer, who, in addition to this disorder, laboured under general debility of constitution.

Table E.

Waterguard Department.—Deaths among Tidewaiters, Watermen, and Watchmen, &c. respectively.

Period.	Tidewaiters, 600.					Watermen, &c., 140.					Watchmen, 45.					Vigilant, 23.					Total Deaths.	Strength.	Per-centage in Strength.			
	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.			Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.
1858 - - -	2·	—	—	2·	·3	1·	—	—	1·	·7	1·	—	—	—	2·2	—	—	—	—	—	4·	808	·49	—	—	·49
Average of Eleven previous Years -	4·8	1·1	1·2	7·1	1·2	1·3	·5	·3	2·1	1·8	·3	—	·19	·5	2·0	—	—	—	—	—	10·1	728	·80	·30	·19	1·3

Waterside Department.—Deaths among Appointers, Lockers, Weighers, Messengers, and Gatekeepers.

Period.	Appointers, 7.					Lockers, 120.					Weighers, 330.					Messengers, 54.					Gatekeepers, 18.					Total Deaths.	Strength.	Per-centage in Strength.			
	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.	Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.	Per Cent.			Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Drowning, &c.	All Causes.
1858 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·	—	—	3·	·9	4·	—	—	4·	7·4	2	—	—	2	11·1	9	529	1·7	—	—	1·7
Average of Eleven previous Years -	·19	—	—	·19	·4	2·2	·09	·09	2·4	1·9	1·9	—	—	1·9	·6	·8	—	—	·8	1·5	·9	·09	—	1·0	5·6	6·3	503	1·16	·01	·01	1·3

Deaths.

Deaths in Waterguard below the average.

Waterguard.—The deaths during 1857 were considerably below the average; and in my report for that year, for the first time, no case of death from drowning, or other accident, had to be recorded. Nor has there been any fatal case from drowning, or violence, during the past year; and the number of deaths from disease is even below that of the previous year, and much below the average of former years. In other words, the actual number of deaths last year, in a mean strength of 808 was four, or at the rate of ·49 per cent., while the average deaths of 11 previous years, in a mean strength of 721, was 10·1, equal to a death rate of 1·3 per cent.

The following are the cases of death:—

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Disease.	Date of Death.
William Eve -	Waterman -	53	24	Dropsy - -	January 23, 1858.
John Griffin - -	Watchman -	44	13	Disease of Heart -	„ 12, „
Wm. Hurrell - -	Tidewaiter -	36	12	Phthisis - -	„ 25, „
J. B. Atkinson - -	Do. -	34	6	Do. - - -	June 14, „

William Eve had been for nearly two years the subject of abdominal dropsy, which had on several occasion been relieved by tapping. John Griffin had long laboured under disease of the heart, with hæmoptysis; and Hurrell and Atkinson, both young men, fell victims to phthisis, that scourge of this country, more especially among those whose avocations require exposure to the vicissitudes of its variable climate.

Waterside Department.

Deaths in Waterside above the average.

While the deaths in the Waterguard during the last two years have been below the average, those in the Waterside department during the same period have been unusually high. The deaths in the past year were 9 in 529 strength, against an average of 6·3 in a mean strength of 503 during the 11 preceding years, or a per centage 1·7 in the former case against 1·3 in the latter.

The following are the fatal cases:—

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Disease.	Date of Death.
Josh. Fabone	Weigher	51	22	Phthisis	March 8, 1858.
Moses Hicks	Gatekeeper	42	22	Pneumonia	„ 22, „
Thos. Fitzpatrick	Weigher	39	10	Phthisis	„ 25, „
John Steevens	Messenger	73	35	Bronchitis	„ 19, „
Thos. Sygrave	Do.	36	3	Phthisis	April 1, „
Henry Harvey	Weigher	33	4	Morb. Cordis	June 6, „
Henry Adams	Gatekeeper	60	–	Paralysis of the Insane	October 9, „
Robt. Pilcher	Doorkeeper	66	31	Bronchitis	June 21, „
Sam. Saunders	Messenger	56	20	Bronchitis	December 9, „

Joseph Fabone and Moses Hicks came from the coast-guard, damaged in constitution; and Henry Adams was received from the revenue cutter service some years ago. In April last he became the subject of delusions, and was, in consequence, sent to the Colney Hatch Asylum, where the disorder shortly assumed the form of the paralysis of the insane, which proved fatal to him in October last. The cases of bronchitis were of old standing and complicated with emphysema of the lungs. Sygrave had previously been a footman, an occupation by no means calculated to prepare the constitution for out-door service in the Customs. He soon had signs of phthisis, and succumbed to that disorder, while yet a young man, and after only three years' service.

While then the mortality in the Waterguard was only ·49 per cent. or about 5 per 1,000, that of the Waterside was 17 per 1,000. Or estimated by the total strength of the two departments, the mortality was 9·6 per 1,000, a result by no means unfavourable, especially as occurring during a period when the mortality of the general population was in excess of the average.* During the last two years the Waterguard mortality has much decreased, while on the other hand, the deaths in the Waterside have increased.

* See Returns of Births, Deaths, and Causes of Death in London, in the year 1858. Published by the Registrar-General, &c. &c.

State of the River and Docks during the Summer Months.

Normal state of the tide of Thames.

The normal state of the tide at London, is five hours flood, and seven hours ebb; but this condition is liable to disturbance.

Causes that disturb the normal condition of the river by prolonging the flood tide.

A continuance of north-west winds, by increasing the influx of water from the Atlantic through the Pentland Firth, and other channels by the Northern Cape of Scotland, raises the tidal wave in the German Ocean, which surging upwards to the Nore, and elevating the tidal column there, sends an additional quantity of water into the Thames, and thus prolongs the upward flood of the river, so as in some cases to render the ebb and flood periods of equal duration.

The comparative absence of rain in summer, the increase of loss by evaporation, and the demand by water companies, by diminishing the quantity, and consequently the force of the freshet or downward flow, add to the power and duration of the up-cast flow.

Causes which add to the duration of the ebb tide.

On the other hand a prevalence of south-west winds by depressing the tidal column outside the river, has the effect of lengthening the period of the ebb flood, so as sometimes to extend it to eight hours. The heavy rains of winter, by causing a strong freshet flow will retard and even for some time arrest the flood, in the upper tidal portion of the river, and proportionately add to the duration and force of the downward or ebb flow.

How sewage is disposed of in the river.

When sewage is discharged from the sewers into the river, part of it floats upon the surface, part of it is at once precipitated, part is dissolved, and part is held in suspension. Of this last, a proportion is ultimately deposited after acquiring sufficient gravity by maceration.* Any body capable of flotation or suspension in the water of the Thames, as are parts of the sewage of London,

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* Mr. Gurney is of opinion that the pollution of the Thames is occasioned by the precipitation of sewage mud when the water is in a quiescent state at the sides of the river, in what he calls the "retrogrades and brattice cesspools;" and that, but for these, the force of the down-cast flow would carry away the sewage to the sea.—Report on the state of the Thames by Mr. Gurney. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, December 12th, 1857.

"The velocity of a river depends on the form of the channel, its inclination, and the volume of water contained in it. If the water met with no resistance from its banks, the velocity of a river would depend upon the accelerating force of gravity which would soon become so great as to render it the instrument of devastation and ruin over its whole course. The Thames, which has a descent of only 100 feet, would then flow at the rate of 54 miles an hour."—Keith Johnston's Physical Atlas.—River Systems of Europe and Asia, pp. 55–6.

undergoes a long process of upward and downward movement, before being finally carried to the sea.

Causes influencing the movements of sewage in the river.

The degree of oscillation westward, or upwards, is increased proportionately to the strength of the spring tides. If sewage be poured into the river during these tides, the oscillation westward will be high; if during neap tides, the movement downward or seaward will be increased, while the upward or westward movement will be less. The seaward tendency of bodies floated on or suspended in the river, while undergoing these oscillatory movements, is familiarly illustrated by one of the many experiments of Captain Burstal, R.N., to determine the tidal motion of the Thames.

Capt. Burstal's float experiment.

On the 24th of April, 1857, at 9·25 A.M., new moon, and the early flood, Capt. Burstal immersed a floating body (a pole) six feet in the river at London Bridge. The float reached Mortlake at high water (3 P.M.), where it remained in a quiescent state rather more than half an hour. The float then began to move downwards with the turn of the tide. The rainfall during the previous week had been only ·3 inches, so that there was no increase of freshet to add to the force of the ebb. At 9·30 P.M. the float was off Union Stairs, about a mile below London Bridge, the starting point in the morning. Had the experiment been repeated with the next tide, the flood would have again taken the float upwards, but not so high as Mortlake—probably not higher than nearly a mile below that village, and the ebb would have brought it considerably further down than Union Stairs, its resting place in the experiment.

Here then is an illustration of the movements in the river which bodies undergo while in a state of solution, suspension, or flotation. It is true that the extent of these movements upwards and downwards is modified by the various circumstances which influence the duration of the flood and ebb tides respectively, and by the part of the river into which such bodies are cast; but the ultimate result of the series of oscillations is a tendency seaward, which although slow (probably not more than five miles in a fortnight),* is certain. It is thus that a

Tendency of river sewage towards the sea.

* This is the rate below Barking Creek. For obvious reasons, the seaward course higher up is more rapid.

The officers of the Customs department employed on the river consider that the water as far down as Gravesend has been within the last three years much more contaminated than formerly. Dutch boats bringing live eels were wont to anchor at Erith, ten miles above Gravesend; but they now lie at Denton, about one mile below Gravesend, for the sake of cleaner water.

large quantity of London sewage, floated, dissolved, and suspended, finds its way to the sea.

State of the river and docks in June.

In the month of June last the river presented a most unusual appearance. It was of a dark slate colour, thick and turbid, and gave out a most offensive smell, particularly at low water, when the banks, more or less polluted by the contents of sewers, were acted upon by high temperature; and during the last two or three hours of the flood tide, when the water, fully saturated with sewage and stirred up mud, was disturbed by passing steamers. This condition of the river continued until about the middle of July; and in a less degree from that time up to the end of September, when the river resumed its normal state.*

In the London Docks, and in the St. Katherine's Docks, the water had much the same aspect, as except that it looked more inky, an appearance given to it by the thick black mud—mineral and organic—beneath, the rapid precipitation of which was favoured by the comparatively quiescent state of the dock water.

In the Surrey Docks, in the Commercial Docks, and in the East and West India Docks, the odour was at no time so offensive as to cause much complaint, but in both the London and St. Katherine's it was hard to say whether the effluvium from them, or from the river, was the worst.

Apprehensions of impending epidemic disease not realized.

The state of the river, indeed, had at this time excited considerable anxiety, and it was seriously apprehended that the Metropolis was on the verge of a pestilential outbreak.

Fortunately this dismal anticipation was not realized. It is true that the emanations from the river and docks gave rise to much annoyance and just complaint, yet there is no reason for believing that they were produc-

* In the meteorological table by Mr. Glaisher, appended to the "Weekly Returns of Births, Deaths, and Causes of Deaths in London in the year 1858," the difference of temperature from the average of 87 years was, in the spring, summer, and autumn quarters, respectively $+2\cdot2$, $+1\cdot6$, $+0\cdot2$; and the difference of rainfall from the average of 40 years was $+0\cdot2$, $-1\cdot9$ $-4\cdot5$.

Captain Burstal is of opinion that a heavy storm, accompanied by a deluge of rain (an inch of rain fell in less than an hour), on the 5th of June, by flushing the sewers, and dislodging from them, and sending into the river a large amount of their accumulated contents, contributed considerably to the fouling of the Thames at this time. On Friday, May 20th, of the present year (1859), a heavy fall of rain (·77 inches fell in a few hours), washed a large quantity of sewage into the river when it had flowed about a third. At each sewer mouth there was a bubbling torrent of an inky hue, which clearly defined its course, in the usual colour of the river water. Without entering into the general question of the causes of the Thames pollution, I would only state, that, so far as I am aware, no complaint was made of the odour from the river before the rainfall alluded to, and that since that time, the river has occasionally shown the dirty slate colour, and has smelt offensively.

tive of disease, most certainly not of those forms of disease which are generally ascribed to miasms evolved from water in a state of pollution, or from mud containing organic matter, which is undergoing the various putrefactive changes.

My duties of Medical Inspector led me to watch closely for any unfavourable influence, which the condition of the river might exert upon the health of the Waterguard and Waterside officers under my charge.

The former, in number upwards of 800, may be said to live on the river, or in the docks, in ships, or in barges, and open boats; and the latter numbering upwards of 500, are employed during the day in the docks, or at the various wharves of the bonded warehouses on each bank of the river. On a former occasion I discussed the circumstances in the life of the Waterguard officers, which, by lowering vital power and inviting disease, exert a prejudicial influence upon health, as well as those which operate in a contrary direction, by adding to the resisting power against morbific agencies.

Influences prejudicial to the health of the tidewaiter.

Among the former I reckoned exposure to the vicissitudes of weather, by night as well as by day, irregular and often an unusual kind of diet, occasional indifferent and sometimes very bad accommodation, and now and then long fasting. Of the latter, I enumerated the circumstance of the duties of a considerable portion of the Waterguard, calling them to Gravesend, and to various other distances down the river, where the atmosphere is comparatively pure; and the salutary effect of discipline upon the life and general habits of the officers of this department.

Causes which maintain the health of the tidewaiter.

To ascertain relatively to other years the state of health in the two departments during the hot months of the past year, I have given in the subjoined Tables (F.)

I. The number of sick from all causes, during the months of June, July, August, and September, 1855–56–57, and in the past year.

II. The numbers daily sick at the same periods; and,

III. The number of cases of bowel complaints for the same periods.

Less sickness during the hot months of last year than during the corresponding

Now from these Tables it appears that the total number placed on the sick list from all causes during the four hot months of the past year, although slightly in excess of those sick at the same period in 1855 and 1856, was below the

period of former years.

average of the three previous years, and considerably lower than in the year immediately preceding (1857), when the river and docks were also offensive, but in a degree immeasurably less than in the past year.

Bowel affections also comparatively rare.

Then as respects bowel affections, in which I include diarrhœa, choleraic diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., the types of those forms of disease, which in this country, noxious exhalations are commonly supposed to originate, we find the additions during the four hot months of the past year from this class of complaints 26·3 below the average of the corresponding period of the three previous years, and 73 less than those of 1857. The number daily sick was also below the average, although there were several cases of rheumatism, phthisis, and other disorders on the list during nearly the entire year.

It may be said that the number of men furnishing these results is too small for a general induction. On the other hand it may be urged that the experiment (so to speak), although not upon an extensive scale, was made under circumstances as free from fallacy as can well be in a case of this kind; and, so far as it went, was well calculated to test the alleged insalubrity of the river effluvium. Of the whole force (between 1300 and 1400) by far the greater proportion was exposed to the supposed evil at its very source and fountain head. No one could leave duty without his absence being accounted for, and the attack, if necessitating absence, was at once inquired into with reference to its nature and intensity.

In my Quarterly Report to the Board for April, May, and June last, I guarded myself against commital to the opinion that the then state of the river would always continue innocuous. I observed "that the river, by a "continuance of high temperature *might* become morbific "I do not presume to deny. I only assert that it has not "as yet acquired that property."—(Report, July 1, 1858.)

The succeeding three months, however, passed away, with only an insignificant amount of diarrhœa cases, and the general health of the departments continued in every respect favourable.

Similar results among the people at the various docks.

From the authorities at the St. Katherine Docks, the London Docks, the East and West India Docks, the Regent's Canal Dock, the Victoria Docks, and the Surrey and the Commercial Docks, I was very readily furnished with information regarding the health of the

officers, clerks, labourers, &c. in these docks respectively. These documents will be found in the Appendix; and it will be seen that the numbers absent by sickness in the London Docks, the St. Katherine's, and the East and West India Docks during the past summer were less than in the same season of the previous year.

According to the reports of the Registrar General, 1858, was an unhealthy year; but the mortality in spring and summer was below the average, the excess of deaths having taken place in the six cold months.*

Deaths from English cholera and diarrhœa less fatal than usual in London.

From the same authority we learn that diarrhœa and summer cholera were in London "perceptibly less fatal than usual." In the summer quarter of 1857 the deaths from the former of those complaints were 2,343, and from the latter 177; while the respective numbers of the quarter ending September 30, 1858, were 1,391 and 90.

While then it is not only admitted, but urged, that miasms and foul emanations, from whatever source arising, call for the immediate employment of every means of prevention or mitigation, which science and art can suggest, and that the legislative and other investigations into the condition of the Thames during the last summer, were fully demanded by the occasion; it is nowhere sustained by evidence, that the stench from the river or docks, however noisome, was in any way productive of disease. On the contrary, there was less disease of that form to which foul emanations are supposed to give rise than usual.

I am quite assured, that had cholera in an epidemic form, appeared in London during last summer, the cause and effect relation of the stench of the river, and the advent of that disorder would have been considered as firmly and triumphantly established, not only by the majority of the public, but also, by not a few of the medical profession; indeed, the death of a Thames waterman in June, said to have been from Asiatic cholera, was very generally ascribed to river poisoning, and was announced as the signal of an impending outbreak of that dreaded scourge; but had the river been capable of inducing cholera, it is surely not a little extraordinary that among some hundred of thousands living in its immediate neighbourhood, one man only should have suffered from this disorder. It is opposed to all analogy and to the

* See Quarterly Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, No. 40.

usual order of nature, and therefore entirely unphilosophical to suppose that a cause so extensively diffused, should have been so singularly limited in its effect.

TABLES F.

NUMBER of CASES of DISEASE, from all Causes, in the Waterguard and Waterside Departments during June, July, August, and September, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858.

Year.	Waterguard.					Waterside.					Grand Total.	—
	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.		
1855	53	67	63	71	254	13	8	12	13	46	300	} 335.6
1856	44	67	81	55	247	15	10	13	20	58	305	
1857	62	95	89	65	311	19	24	34	14	91	402	
1858	55	65	73	61	254	13	17	18	17	65	319	319.0

NUMBER of DAILY SICK for the same periods.

Year.	Waterguard.	Waterside.	—
1855 - - -	21.5	5.4	—
1856 - - - -	21.0	5.3	—
1857 - - -	19.4	8.5	—
Average of the above Years	20.6	6.4	27.0
1858 - - - -	18.9	6.9	25.8

CASES of DIARRHŒA, &c. (causing absence from Duty) in the same periods.

Year.	Waterguard.					Waterside.					Grand Total.	—
	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.		
1855	6	18	11	12	47	1	2	2	4	9	56	} 85.3
1856	5	7	24	13	49	3	3	5	8	19	68	
1857	8	29	36	12	85	6	12	21	8	47	132	
1858	12	10	24	3	49	1	5	2	2	10	59	59.0

Thames Haven, which for the last four years has been a Customs station, is a locality eminently fertile of malarious evolution. During part of the past year there were at this place a tide surveyor and his family, con-

sisting of six persons, and two watermen, with their families, numbering respectively six and eight persons. Both of the watermen, and their wives and all their children suffered from ague, or some other form of disease referable to miasmatic influence, while the tide surveyor and his family, with one exception, escaped.

The houses occupied by the watermen were situated down in the marsh, but that of the tide surveyor was higher up on the bank. At present, the watermen, who are both single men, are accommodated in a house adjoining that of the tide surveyor.

The elevation of the tide surveyor's residence is not however sufficient to bestow immunity from marsh influence, for I learn from Mr. Parrott, the surgeon in occasional attendance at the station, that "the Railway Sta- "tion Master, who with his family resided next door "to the tide surveyor, suffered so repeatedly, and so "severely, that they were compelled to leave, and his "successor very soon after joining, had a most severe "attack of ague."

Quinine, and other medicines for prophylactic purposes have, with full directions for their administration, been supplied to the Station since its establishment, and Mr. Parrott, the surgeon of Stanford le Hope, is called in when occasion requires his attendance.*

J. O. M'WILLIAM.

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* Thames Haven has, since this Report was written, been discontinued as a Customs Station.

APPENDIX.

NOTES ON THE DOCKS.

It may be said of all the docks, that, as a general rule, they contain a large population in the daytime, and a small population at night. [Ships, with the exception of foreigners, discharge their crews on arrival, and are then put in charge of shipkeepers. The average number of persons in each ship, exclusive of the customs' officers, does not exceed two.]

To receive dirt and rubbish, bins are provided for ships at the quay, and barges for ships at the buoys. Throwing dirt into the dock is punishable by fine under the Act 9 Geo. IV., sect. 93.

Waterclosets on board ship are seldom used in dock. There are waterclosets and urinals on shore.

Water is let off daily, and replenished with the flood tide. On some occasions water is pumped into the docks from the river.

Much dredging is employed in all the docks.

St. Katherine's Docks, situated at the eastern slope of Tower Hill, with a river entrance at Shadwell. The extent of land and water surface is nearly the same, 10½ acres. The average depth is 22 feet, but not more than 4 feet can be let off at a time, consistently with the safety of the shipping and of the dock buildings. By the steam engine pump, the dock water can be raised 6 inches per hour. Some idea of the immense mud deposition may be formed, when it is said that 8.000 tons have been dredged in these docks in the course of a single year. The average number of shipping constantly in these docks is from 70 to 80.

In July, 1857, I find in my notes that the water in the St. Katherine's Docks, and also in the London Docks, smelt offensively, and that when looked upon from the quay, in both docks, it appeared as black as ink; but when taken up without disturbing the stratum of mud beneath, it presented comparatively little impurity. Dr. Odling most kindly examined for me the waters of the London and of the St. Katherine's Docks in July. In both docks the water smelt offensively; "but they contained respectively only six and nine grains of dissolved "organic matter in a gallon, while several of the Lambeth shallow "well waters yielded 12, 19, and 25 grains of dissolved organic "matter in a gallon."*

In June, July, August, and September, 1858, more especially during the first of these months, the effluvium from the waters of these docks is again reported in my notes, "as very offensive, and to a degree far "exceeding that of the previous year." The following table shows the amount of sickness, &c., among the staff of the St. Katherine's Docks for twelve months, terminating August 31, 1858:—

* "Report on the Effects of Sewage Contamination upon the River Thames." By W. Odling, M.B., F.C.S., &c. &c. &c.

St. Katherine's Docks.

SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the Permanent Staff of Officers, Clerks, Petty Officers, and Labourers, between the 1st July 1857 and 31st August 1858.

Strength, 667.	Number of Absentees.	Number of Days of Absence.	Rank of Absentees.				Deaths.
			Officers.	Clerks.	Petty Officers.	Labourers, &c.	
1857:							
July	119	641	6	16	23	74	1
August	125	692	6	20	28	71	2
September	102	695	6	17	20	59	1
October	92	644	11	14	20	47	1
November	79	534	11	14	13	41	1
December	69	448	6	9	16	38	2
1858:							
January	67	494	10	8	17	32	1
February	63	413	6	9	19	29	–
March	91	571	9	15	20	47	1
April	37	381	6	11	14	26	3
May	72	427	9	11	16	36	–
June	98	389	12	18	15	53	2
July	79	338	7	9	19	44	1
August	93	428	11	15	15	52	–

London Docks lie immediately below the St. Katherine's Docks, and have now four channels of communication with the river, viz., the Hermitage and Wapping entrances, and two entrances at Shadwell. The water superficies is about 40 acres, and the total area of land and water, including the East and West Docks, and the Tobacco, Hermitage, Wapping, and Shadwell basins, is nearly 100 acres. The average depth, which in no case is reduced below 19 feet, is from 20 to 21 feet. The water being let off as the tides fall off, at a daily average of about a foot and a half, and replenished by the spring tides, and by pumping in from the river, the great mass of the water undergoes renewal once a fortnight. Mud dredging is also frequently employed. As has been already stated, the stench from these docks was offensive in the summer of 1857, but much more so in 1858.

The average number of vessels always in these docks is from 180 to 200.

London Docks.

SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the Permanent Staff of Officers, Clerks, and others, between the 1st July 1857 and 31st July 1858.

	No. of Absentees.	No. of Days Absent.	Rank of Absentees.			Deaths.
			Officers.	Clerks.	Foremen, Labourers, &c.	
1857:						
July - -	90	540	5	55	30	
August -	110	509	7	71	32	
September -	94	462	3	68	23	
October -	71	368	4	55	12	
November -	65	297	3	51	11	
December -	44	262	1	30	13	
1858:						1 officer. 2 clerks. 19 Foremen, Labourers, &c.
January -	61	309	2	44	15	
February -	42	227	5	29	8	
March - -	55	260	3	38	14	
April - -	53	240	3	44	6	
May - -	44	180	1	36	7	
June - -	39	135	1	33	5	
July - -	50	259	3	36	11	
Average per Month -	63	311	3	46	14	

Strength of Staff:—53 Officers.
215 Clerks.
1,321 Foremen, Permanent Labourers, &c.
1,579

Extra Labourers not included.

Regent's Canal Docks, situate at Limehouse, to the westward of the West India Docks. This dock has three sources of communication with the river, viz., two at the dock, and one at the Lea river; and it is nine days in fourteen influenced by the tide. The maximum of water is 18 feet 6 inches, minimum 14 feet 6 inches, average 16 feet 6 inches. The chief trade is in coals and home produce; and the crews of the ships in this dock generally live aboard. The average number of ships is from 40 to 50. The permanent staff is small, not exceeding 24, and they are said to enjoy the best of health.

East and West India Docks.

West India Docks.—The import and export docks, and the south dock, including the timber pond, comprise a water surface of 74 acres,

to which have to be added the Limehouse and Blackwall basins, which have respectively $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres of water surface.

These docks are not like the London and the St. Katherine's docks, surrounded by a dense population. On the waterside they command a fine view of the open country, and there is a free circulation of air. The river water, and consequently the dock water, is here comparatively clean, and at spring tides, by opening the gates at the Blackwall entrance, and discharging the water at the Limehouse entrance, the dock is scoured, and the water is thus frequently renewed. There is seldom much foul smell, even in the hottest weather.

The average depth of water at spring tides 22 feet, and at neap tides 18 feet.

East and West India Dock Company.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sickness and Mortality among the Permanent Staff of Officers, Clerks, &c., between the 1st July 1857 and 30th June 1858, exclusive of the Preferable and Extra Labourers, and the Permanent Preferable and Extra Coopers.

Strength 574.	No. of Absent.	No. of Days of Absence.	Rank of Absentees.			Deaths.
			Officers.	Clerks.	Petty Officers, Permanent Labourers, and Messengers.	
1857.						
July - -	54	275	3	18	33	1
August -	49	220	2	13	34	—
September -	36	214	-	10	26	—
October -	31	246	2	11	18	—
November -	28	210	3	11	14	—
December -	35	222	2	12	21	—
1858.						
January -	28	252	2	10	16	—
February -	35	245	3	13	19	2
March - -	39	239	4	16	19	—
April - -	25	157	3	14	8	—
May - -	30	218	4	12	14	—
June - -	40	315	3	14	23	—
July - -	41	276	2	9	30	—
August -	32	241	-	6	26	—

A. DEVONSHIRE,
Western Dock, 29th July, 1858.

East India Docks, situated to the northward and eastward of the West India Docks, and consequently lower down the river, present an area of water in the import and export docks and basin, equal to 31 acres. These docks have a fine exposure to the country to the southward and eastward. The average depth of water is 22 feet; maximum, 24 feet 10 inches; minimum, 21 feet. In the process of working the docks (opening the docks for the entrance and egress of ships) six inches of water escape daily during the recession of the spring tides to the neaps, and the loss thus incurred is made up as the springs again rise, renewing the mean volume of water in the course of the fortnight.

The average number of vessels in these docks is 25 of the largest tonnage.

Like the West India Docks, these Docks were in much better condition than those higher up the river during the hot weather.

Victoria Docks.—These splendid docks are situated below Blackwall, in the parish of West Ham, and comprise a land and water area of 100 acres each. These docks command a free exposure on all side. The trade, as yet, is mainly with the East Indies and Peru, and the chief imports are rice, sugar, tobacco, and guano. The maximum depth of water is 28 feet, minimum 24 feet, average 26 feet, which is let off and re-supplied in the usual manner during the neap and spring tides. Filtered water from the East London Waterworks is supplied at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per tun, when under five tuns, exceeding five tuns at 1*s.* per tun.

The water of these docks was in good condition during the summer, and there was little or no sickness among the people employed in them.

The average number of ships always in these docks is 156.

Docks on the Surrey (South) side of the River.

Grand Surrey Canal Docks.—Commercial Docks.

Grand Surrey Canal Docks, situated at Rotherhithe, a little more than two miles below London Bridge. The water surface of these docks is 35 acres, and the land surface 25 acres. The average depth of water is 18 feet, maximum 21 feet, and minimum 15 feet. The average daily number of ships is 58. But the imports being chiefly timber, grain, and other products of eastern Europe and Canada, the number of labourers employed is variable, depending upon the seasons, which respectively open or shut up the Baltic and Canadian ports.

No account can therefore be obtained as to the amount of sickness among the labourers, as they are merely hired by the day when wanted.

The permanent staff (40) is too small on which to base any inference as to the salubrity of the locality; but the number absent by sickness rarely exceeds one in a month.

In common with other parts of the district of Rotherhithe, cholera, during epidemic visitations previous to 1854, prevailed extensively in those docks. "In 1849," says Dr. Murdoch, Health Officer of Rotherhithe, "this district acquired during the cholera epidemic, a most "unenviable notoriety; the mortality at that period having been "greater in ratio of the population than in any other metropolitan "parish." "At this time, the eastern part of Rotherhithe, which fur-

" nished the greatest number of deaths, was almost without drainage, " without sewerage, and without proper water supply. A sewer " has since been constructed, and an abundant supply was obtained " from the Kent waterworks.

" When the cholera appeared in 1854, the entire district was pre- " pared to receive it. Very few cases occurred, and no part of the " metropolis south of the Thames enjoyed a greater immunity from the " complaint than the eastern part of Rotherhithe."—*Dr. Murdoch's Report to the Vestry of Rotherhithe, February to March* 1857.

Commercial Docks are situated a little lower down the river than the Surrey Canal Docks, and like them have trade from Canada and the Baltic. The staff employed varies with the season, from 100 to 1,000 strength. There are the New or South dock, which opens into the river, 6 acres ; No. 1 dock also communicates directly with the river, $9\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; No. 2 dock, $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; No. 3 dock, 10 acres ; docks Nos. 4, 5, and 6 are timber ponds, with depth of water varying from 10 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Before the introduction of clear filtered water by the New Kent Water Company diarrhœa was prevalent in the docks, and cholera was very fatal, whenever that disorder was epidemic in this country. At that time the dock water was used by the shipping and labourers in the docks.

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